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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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4-CRORE INCREASE IN BOMBAY TAXES

STEPS TO COVER EXPECTED DEFICIT: SALES TAX EXTENDED TO EXPORTS

MEHTA PLEADS FOR EQUITABLE SHARE OF INCOME TAX FOR PROVINCES

(From Our Special Correspondent)

For the second year in succession the Bombay Government have found it necessary to resort to fresh taxation to enable them to balance the Budget. As Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay said in the course of his Budget speech in the Legislative Assembly today, "no grandiose or ambitious schemes have been framed or are in the process of implementation. All the expenditure that has to be incurred is undertaken in the discharge of the basic or primary responsibilities which a good Government has to shoulder."

DETAILS OF NEW TAXES

The total estimated yield of the new taxation proposals presented by the Finance Minister amounts To Rs. 4.10 crores. The bulk of this yield comes from amendment of the Sales Tax law. Levy of Sales Tax on exports is expected to yield Rs. 2.75 crores. The reduction of the number of exemptions Rs. 30 lakhs and additions to the schedule of special articles liable to higher rate of tax, Rs. 20 lakhs. The extension of Stamp Duty to Bullion transactions is expected to yield Rs. 15 lakhs; a revision of Electricity Duty Rs. 60 lakhs and a new tax on newspaper advertisements Rs. 10 lakhs.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEW TAXATION PROPOSALS WILL BE TO CONVERT A DEFICIT OF RS. 3,98.48 LAKHS INTO A SMALL SURPLUS OF RS. 11.52 LAKHS.

MR. V. L. MEHTA

The revenue receipts for the year are estimated at Rs. 48.80.76 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 52,40.74 lakhs, leaving a gap of Rs. 3,59.98 lakhs. This gap is expected to increase further as a result of an anticipated deficit account of Rs. 38.50 lakhs, on account of the States integrated into Bombay Province—not including in this category of the latest addition of Baroda and Kolhapur. This involves a total deficit of Rs. 3,98.48 lakhs or very nearly four crores. It is to cover this deficit that fresh taxation proposals have been put forward.

NINE CRORES CAPITAL OUTLAY

The total provision made in the budget for Post-War Reconstruction schemes, existing and new, in the revenue section of the budget is Rs. 14.42 crores inclusive of Rs. 2.81 crores shown as working expenses on nationalisation of Road transport and of Rs. 1.09 crores, for the same scheme on account of capital expenditure, met from revenues. Besides, there is a capital expenditure on a number of Post-war Reconstruction Schemes such as housing, milk-supply, the electric grid and the capital section of the scheme for nationalisation of road transport which it is proposed to extend to five more areas covering seven districts in the ensuing year. The total capital expenditure, (Post-war Reconstruction as well as ordinary) in the budget is Rs. 9 crores. For meeting the capital expenditure, it is proposed to issue Provincial loans to the extent of Rs. 6 crores and to borrow Rs. 3 crores from the Government of India. This is exclusive of a loan of Rs. two crores already promised by the Centre in connection with the scheme for housing industrial labour.

POLICE COST MORE

The Finance Minister, Mr. V. L. Mehta, in the course of his 75 minute budget speech explained in detail all the factors that have contributed to make the budget. It is a story of increasing expenditure and falling revenue. Increased expenditure came from the police department, increasing dearness allowance, refugee rehabilitation and lastly famine relief. The expenditure on the police department has steadily increased from 1945-46. During the current year it was 6.86 crores constituting 13.5 per cent of the total revenues of the province. During the next year the budget is for 7.02 crores constituting 14.4 per cent of the revenue. The grant of an additional dearness allowance of Rs. 10 per month to all Government employees drawing less than Rs. 250 per month will involve a cost of approximately Rs. two crores to the Government.

But the Government has not neglected the nation building activities either. Education, Rural Development, Medical Relief, and Irrigation have all registered considerably increased outlay. Of all these, education, has outstripped the rest and has registered gigantic bounds forward. In 1947-48 the Government spent Rs. 6,19.06 lakhs on education. The Revised estimates for the current year stands at Rs. 8,37.43 lakhs and for the ensuing year the budget makes a provision of Rs. 9,44.25 lakhs.

DROPPING REVENUES

The most spectacular drop in revenue has been on account of excise. After touching the peak at nearly 975 lakhs in 1946-47, it has come down by progressive stages, as a result of the prohibition policy of the Bombay Government. For the Budget year not more than 494.95 lakhs are expected from this source.

Another drop in revenue is in respect of the Province's share in income tax. While for the current year the share (according to revised estimates) was Rs. 9,97.59 lakhs, for the Budget year (according to the latest advices) not more than Rs. 9,20.85 lakhs is expected.

The Finance Minister in the course of his speech had a good deal to say on the question of allocation of income-tax to the provinces. He urged that the present system of allocation was most unfair to Bombay, which was entitled to a far larger slice of the distributable pool of income-tax.

He pointed out that the injustice had been accentuated in the reallocation effected after the partition of India. While the increases in the case of some provinces had varied from 50 per cent to 20 per cent, Bombay had received a bare increase of five per cent. He made an urgent plea for a more equitable distribution and said that if the proposals made in this behalf by the Expert Committee on Financial relations appointed by the Constituent Assembly were given effect to, Bombay would get Rs. 13 crores more from this source.

The Finance Minister who was cheered by all sections of the House both as he rose to speak and as he concluded justified the inadvisability of carrying forward deficits, even ordinarily. But balancing the Budget must become an essential feature of public finance in order to counteract inflationary forces.

STATE'S RESPONSIBILITY

In the concluding part of his address he presented the philosophy underlying the Budget in the following words,

"It is neither humanitarian sentiment nor the pressure of the enfranchised common man—whether such pressure be actual or potential—that induces Government to embark on their schemes of social amelioration and economic development. It is their realization of the fact that in the Free India of the future, the State has to assume direct responsibility for the purposeful planning of collective action for modifying the environment of a people, the bulk of whom, unfortunately, eke out an existence which is much below recognized standards of civilized life. We want to ensure for them all a standard of income health, education, opportunity, and initiative such as will enable them to play an active vigorous role in the maintenance and progress of the democratic republic of India, of which Bombay aspires to be a component fully worthy of its past great traditions, the high place it occupies in the nation's economic life, and the intrinsic strength and soundness of its financial position".

(DETAILS ON PAGE 7)

Budget At A Glance

		Lakhs
Revenue receipts	Rs.	48.80.76
Revenue expenditure	Rs.	52,40.74
Deficit	Rs.	3.59.98
Add deficit on account of integrated states	Rs.	38.50
Total Deficit	Rs.	3,98.48

TAXATION PROPOSALS

The deficit is proposed to be made up as follows:

		Crores.
Sales tax	Rs.	3.25
Stamp duty on bullion transactions	Rs.	0.15
Electricity Duty ..	Rs.	0.60
Tax on newspaper advertisements	Rs.	0.10
Total	Rs.	4.10

★

		Lakhs
Surplus after taking new taxes into account	Rs.	11.52

BAN ON MEETINGS & PROCESSIONS

Rail, Postal A- H. M. I. Dockyard Workers Affected

BOMBAY, Thursday: The Commissioner of Police has issued an order today prohibiting, for a period of seven days, the workers and employees of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and H.M.I. Dockyard "from jointly or separately holding, organising, convening or calling together any meeting or procession in Greater Bombay or from being members of such a meeting or a procession".

The order also prohibits the members of the public from organising meetings or processions in connection with, or in respect of, the demands or grievances of the workers and employees of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and H.M.I. Dockyard, or from being members of such processions or meetings.

AGA KHAN PROGRESSING

BOMBAY, Feb. 24, (A.P.I.): His Highness the Aga Khan who underwent an operation recently in Paris is making good progress according to a cable received here today.

AIR INDIA STRIKE TO END TODAY ?

Sequel To Talks Between Union Leaders And Management

BOMBAY, Thursday: The week-old strike of the employees of the Air India Limited, is likely to be called off from Friday as a result of the prolonged negotiations which took place today between the leaders of the Strikers' Union and the management of the Company.

A meeting of the strikers held at Santa Cruz today demanded that the Management should give an assurance that it will use its good-offices for the release of the arrested leaders.

Later in the evening, the representatives of the strikers met the Company executives. During the talks that followed, the Management is stated to have explained to the strikers that some of their demands were beyond the competence of the Company to grant.

The gist of the talks will be conveyed to the general meeting of the strikers called at Santa Cruz on Friday.

KOLHAPUR HIGH COURT TO CEASE TO FUNCTION

Kher & V. P. Menon To Attend Merger Ceremony On March 1

KOLHAPUR, February 24. (A.P.I.): Kolhapur State, the premier Maratha State of the Deccan, will merge into Bombay Province on March 1, 1949. The State is now ruled by a Maratha prince a descendent of Shivaji, with the help of the Administrator, Capt. V. Nanjappa, appointed by the States Ministry, Government of India.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay and Mr. M. D. Bhat, Secretary to the Bombay Government, will me present on the occasion of inauguration of the merger ceremony. Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser to the States Ministry, Government of India, will also, it is understood, attend the function.

An elaborate programme which includes a flag hoisting ceremony, a special police parade and a public meeting under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, will be arranged for the occasion.

In view of the merger of the State, the Kolhapur High Court will cease to function from March 1, 1949 and all pending cases will come under the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court after that date, says an official announcement.

Communist Party Backs Railway Workers

"THEY WILL GO AHEAD WITH MARCH 9 STRIKE"

BOMBAY, Feb. 24 (API): The Communist Party of India in a statement here today on the arrests of "Railwaymen and other workers" said the party pledges its full support to the "mighty working class action the Railwaymen are fighting" and declared, "Railway workers will go ahead with the preparations for their just strike struggle which is to start on March 9."

The party declared that 600 Railwaymen, Postal Employees and other workers had been arrested and added "every militant Railway union activist whom the police could lay their hands on has been clapped behind the bars."

The statement said "the Government's propaganda that the Railwaymen's demands have been conceded—which is dutifully echoed by the Socialist leaders—is utterly false. The statement of Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar that the militant Railway unions who have called the strike have done so at the behest of a political party out to subvert law and order and to create chaos is a slander both of Railwaymen and of the Communists.

Mysore's Civic Reception To Sardar

MYSORE, Feb. 24, (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, was accorded a civic reception here this afternoon. He also laid the foundation of the Gandhi Stupa at the Town Hall. One of the biggest crowds witnessed the function.

Sardar Patel, replying in Hindustani, recalled his visit to the State twelve years ago and said that many rapid changes had taken place since in the affairs of the world, India and Mysore Mysore State had achieved responsible Government. India had been liberated from foreign domination. The Indian States problem too had been solved. The Princes had shown rare patriotism, and the commendable spirit had made the achievement possible. But the dawn of freedom had not led to Ramrajya that Gandhiji wanted.

Sardar Patel urged the people to live up to the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi.

KING BETTER IN HEALTH

LONDON, Feb. 24, (PTI-Reuter): King George VI appeared in better health today when he arrived at Buckingham Palace after his six weeks' holiday at Sandringham, his Norfolk Estate.

Ex-Premier Of Sind Jailed

KARACHI, Feb. 24 (API).—Mr. Mohammed Ayub Khuhro, former Premier of Sind, was sentenced here today to two years' imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,000 on each of the two counts of criminal breach of trust and being in possession of stolen property.

The sentences will run concurrently.

Khuro was dismissed from his office of Premier of Sind on April 26, 1948, after a charge of "maladministration, gross misconduct in the discharge of his duty and responsibility, and corruption" had been made against him.

The dismissal was made under orders from the Governor-General of Pakistan. Khurc had been the Muslim League Premier of Sind since August 15, 1947.

Indians Picket New York Theatre

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (U.P.I.): Members of the Indian community in New York staged a protest assembly today before Broadway's Rialto Theatre where the travelogue "India Speaks" is showing.

The Hindustan Students Association and India Nationals Overseas Congress have branded the full-length movie "false and malicious, also mischievous and slanderous."

No Anti-Red Legislation For Britain

ATTLEE'S REPLY TO CONSERVATIVE M. P.

LONDON, Feb. 24, (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Clement Attlee rejected a suggestion in the House of Commons today that he should introduce anti-Communist legislation on the lines of that in India and France.

He did not think such amendment "either necessary or desirable".

Sir Waldrow Smithers (Conservative) who had urged him to do this, wondered if the Prime Minister "really means business in his anti-Communist campaign".

Amid loud laughter from all parts of the House he added "I am forced to the conclusion that he is a fellow traveller".

Mr. Attlee replied: "I don't know whether Sir Waldrow has studied the somewhat drastic measures that are being taken by Provincial Governments in India and whether he had his party generally support the power to detain without trial on suspicion of subversive activities and a number of other things which are generally regarded as rather dangerous here".

Government cheers greeted this remark.

PAKISTAN FAILS TO PAY INDIA RS. 16 CRORES FOR ORDNANCE STORES

50 P. C. Of Its Share Already Supplied: Rest To Be Given After Payment

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24: In a speech delivered at the inaugural session of the All-Pakistan Muslim League Council, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, is reported to have said that India had not been able to supply Pakistan with her share of ordnance stores. The remark is likely to give an incorrect impression to the public.

The actual position is that India already supplied not less than 50 per cent of the total stores due to Pakistan. The supplies of the remaining share of Pakistan would have continued but for Pakistan questioning the basis of payment to be made for the stores received by her.

LONDON AGREEMENT

According to the agreement reached in London at the time of the sterling balances talks the payment was to have been made by Pakistan some time towards the end of July 1948. This question was therefore discussed again in the Inter-Dominion Conference at Delhi in December last and in spite of the agreement regarding the mode of payment reached in that conference, she has still not made the payment. Supplies can be resumed as soon as the payment of about Rs. 16 crores due from Pakistan has been made.

INDIA'S SHARE HELD UP BY PAKISTAN

It may be pointed out that in spite of the fact that Pakistan had to send to India quantitatively less stores, she has made available only about 5 to 10 per cent of the total stores due to India. Some of these stores are very urgently required in India. Although agreement had been reached to make available to India certain of these urgently required supplies, those arrangements have not been carried out.

ZULUS ON WAR-PATH AGAINST INDIANS

Distribute Leaflets Asking Africans To Attack

PATHER'S STATEMENT BEFORE INQUIRY COMMISSION: MILITARY STANDS BY

DURBAN Feb. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Naval and Military detachments throughout Durban were today ordered to stand by for immediate action and substantial police reinforcements were being brought into the town because of fears that Africans plan another onslaught on Indians.

Durban Police announced that armoured car and police detachments will stage a display of force in all potentially dangerous areas this afternoon.

INCITEMENT TO AFRICANS

Pather's Evidence Before Inquiry Commission

DURBAN, Feb. 24 (PTI.-Reuter): The South African Riots Commission was told today that documents written in the Zulu language were being circulated among Africans urging them to rise against Indians tomorrow and during the week-end.

Mr. P. R. Pather, Secretary of Natal Indian Organisation (Moderates) giving evidence before the Commission forecast a "slaughter" of Indians adding: "It is being openly said by Africans throughout Durban that at the week-end tehre will be a recurrence of the riots."

"The position is extremely serious. For the last few days Indians travelling on the south coast trains have been thrown out by Africans", Mr. Pather said.

He was satisfied the police were taking the necessary precautionary measures but doubted whether there were sufficient forces to scope with the situation that might arise tomorrow.

Mr. Pather added that there was panic among Indians and the numbers at some of the refugee camps had increased last night while there were indications that many Durban industries would be depleted of labour tomorrow.

CHAIRMAN'S ASSURANCE

Mr. Pather urged the Commission to take stern steps. The Chairman of the Commission, said that in view of the serious assertions by the Natal Indian Organisation the Commission would get into touch with the proper authorities and impress upon them that every precaution should be taken against the "recurrence of deplorable events".

ATTACK ON TWO INDIANS

Africans attacked two Indians on a Durban train this morning and there has been a rush by Indians into one refugee camp. Indian families from outlying areas have come into the Central area.

PAK PLANES OVER JAMMU

SRINAGAR, Feb. 24 (UPI)—It is learnt that during the last few days unauthorised Pakistan aircraft have been seen flying over certain sectors of Jammu. It is further learnt that the Government of India has lodged a protest to Pakistan in this connection.

POSTAL STRIKE NOTICE CANCELLED

MADRAS, Feb. 24, (A.P.I.): The Supreme Council of the All-India Posts and Telegraph Workers' Union decided tonight, to cancel the strike notice given on February 1 1949 and to adopt other methods to get their demands satisfied.

RAMANAND TIRTH TO RESIGN ?

HYDERABAD, Feb. 24 (API).—Swami Ramananda Tirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress has decided to resign the Presidentship of the Hyderabad State Congress, learns the United Press of India. His decision is said to be irrevocable.

Members of the State Congress Working Committee, who profess faith in his leadership are also resigning along with him, it is further learnt.

Swamiji, it is reported took this momentous decision after having exhausted all avenues to make the "dissidents" look upon the Hyderabad State Congress as the "parent" body and to join its ranks with a view to making it a more powerful and vigorous instrument of the common people.

A.P.I. adds:— "This offer of resignation is contained in a communication from Swami Ramanand Tirth to Mr. Janardhan Rao Desai, President of the other State Congress group, as the only way he, (Swami Ramanand Tirth) could suggest to resolve the differences among state Congressmen.

If this solution found favour with Mr. Janardhan Rao Desai and his group of Congressmen, it might then be placed before Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, as an agreed solution, when he arrives in Hyderabad on February 26.

No indication is so far available of the attitude of Mr. Janardhan Rao Desai and his group to this suggestion of Swami Ramanand Tirth, coming almost on the eve of the visit to the state of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

TIRTH'S VERSION

Swami Ramanand Tirth, at a press conference this evening corrected certain reports that he had already sent in his resignation of the Presidentship of the Hyderabad State Congress.

He said that he had made an "offer or resignation" as the only alternative solution for the differences that existed among state Congresmen and which they had not been able to compose.

REQUISITIONING DEPT. STILL FUNCTIONS

Landlords Must Report Vacant Premises

BOMBAY, Thursday:

The public is informed that the impression created in certain quarters that the Requisitioning Department has been wound up is not correct. The correct position is that as a matter of policy, the Government decided only to restrict the activities of the Department.

The provisions of the Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948 continue to be in force and it is still obligatory on the part of landlords or persons concerned to report vacant premises to the Government as laid down under Sec. 6 of the Act.

Failure to give intimation of vacant premises or allowing occupation of such premises, without previous permission of the Government, is an offence punishable with imprisonment, which may extend up to one year, or with fine, or with both.

INCREASE IN DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

BOMBAY, Thursday:

The Government of Bombay has passed orders increasing by Rs. 10 the existing rates of dearness allowance of non-gazetted and married gazetted Government servants, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 250 a month. The increased rate is also applicable to whole time servants of the States merged and integrated with the Province.

SECURITY MEASURES IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 24 (UPI): Elaborate security measures have been enforced in Hyderabad in connection with the forthcoming visit to the State of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India.

Arrangements have been made for public pickets to be present at all functions which Sardar Patel is scheduled to address, in co-operation with the organisers.

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Air India Limited. A number of vacancies in the grades of Mechanics, Senior and Junior Clerks, Motor drivers, Cooks, Waiters, Kitchen boys, Baggage loaders, etc. are available. Applicants should apply immediately and personally to the Personnel Officer, Air India Office, Santa Cruz.

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Wanted Financing Partner for Engineering Business importing American, Australian, German, Swedish, machinery. Box No. 345 "Bombay Chronicle".

The Proprietor of Indian Patents for "Improved Hurricane Lanterns" of attractive design, manufactured at materially reduced cost, is desirous of selling outright the Patent Rights. Please apply Box No. 331 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Two-New 65/70 Wilson Cold Start Crude Oil Horizontal engines, already shipped Delivery in a fortnight; also 140 Blackstone slow-speed 180; delivery immediate. Dinshaw, 105 Apollo Street, Bombay. (344)

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A Palacial Double Storey Bangalow decently furnished with servant quarters, water and electricity laid with Marble Chips floor and big adjoining land for an orchard income Rupees 2000/- yearly. Price sixty thousand or near. Offers invited M/s Khanna Medical Store Solan (Simla Hills) 177

For Sale in Bhandup G.I.P. Bangalaw, 2 floor and three Chawls and plain ground of Factory See Bhimji Munsi, 8 to 9 a.m Agra Road, Bhandup 271

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Stockists Wanted for our English Manufactured Distributor Contact Arms and Points for all types of English and American Cars. Apply immediately to Albert David (Gt. Bt.) Ltd., 15 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. (3159)

Wanted Sole distributors for Bombay Presidency able to tock and push sale of "Ironsides" American razor blades. Best terms Handa and Chopra, Vijaynagar Amritsar (249)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For the utmost in hygiene and comfort Dunlopillo, the original latex-foam mattress. Supplies now available at Coon Housekeeping Co. Ltd 38, Queen's Road, Bombay and Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd., 273 and 286, Hornby Road Bombay 3482

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RLY — TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 7-3-1949 for the supply of pulses and groundnut oil at the Railway Grainshops detailed below. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or the office of the Asst. Controller Grainshops, Poona/Bhusaval respectively for stations in their division.

Station	Toor Dal Bengal Mds.	Masur Dal Bengal Mds.	Moong Dal Bengal Mds.	Groundnut Oil Bengal Mds.
Poona	900	500	...	...
Dhond	900	500	...	...
Wadi Bandar	1200	...	600	900
Kalyan	800	...	400	600
Thana	400	...	200	300
Bhusaval	1500	375	375	1125
Manmad	500	125	125	...

(3457)

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY

Tender Notice No. 197-S,5-34 (Food).

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 2100 Maunds Special Graded Mustard Oil (Edible) required on various grainshops are invited to reach the undersigned by 2 P.M. on 8-3-49. Copies of tenders and detailed terms and conditions of supply can be had personally or by post on application.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, (Food)
Khyber Pass Officer's Mess, Delhi.

3488A

FOR SALE

DIESEL GENERATING PLANT as follows: 150 B.H.P. Mirrlees 3 cylinder vertical diesel Engine (250 RPM) direct coupled to M. V. Electric Co.'s 100 K. W. 250/220 volt compound wound direct current Generator, amperage 400/455- distribution system two wire.

This plant is in good working order and will be sold complete with all fittings and can be inspected by intending purchasers. Conditions of sale will include dismantling and removal by purchasers within a reasonable period. For further details and inspection permit, apply to Chief Engineer, I.G.N. & Rly. Co., Ltd., 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. 3485

WANTED:—

An INSPECTOR in the pay-scale of Rs. 650-50-850 (plus at present a Cost of Living allowance Rs. 85 - p.m.) to be posted, in the first instance, at Nagpur (C.P.) but liable to service anywhere in India. No provision for Provident Fund exists, but gratuity is paid @ one month's salary for every year of service rendered, provided a minimum of three years' approved service is completed. Person selected shall be on probation for six months and subject to all other Staff Regulations which may be in force from time to time. Applicants should be Graduates of conspicuous ability and should have had managerial experience of at least five years in a Scheduled Bank. Applications supported by attested copies of testimonials, etc. should reach the Chief Administrator, Rehabilitation Finance Administration, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi, latest by the 10th March, 1949. 3489

NOTICE

(1) WANTED MALARIA OVERSEERS in the scale of Rs. 74-4-86-5-91 EB-100-7. 1,2-130 p.m. for the Health Department. Minimum Qualification:— Qualified Sanitary Inspector with special training in Malariology from any recognised Institution.

(2) WANTED A LADY HEALTH VISITOR in the grade of Rs. 125-10-165 plus Rs. 25/- conveyance allowance, free unfurnished quarters or 10% of salary in lieu thereof. Qualification Trained Health Visitor from a recognised Institution.

Preference will be given to those who have had previous experience.

Apply with full particulars stating age, qualification, experience etc. to the Assistant Director of Personnel (Employments), The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur on or before the 9th March, 1949. 3478

NOTICE

OUDH TIRHUT RAILWAY

TENDER No. S./SALE OF SCRAP/2/49

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES O. T. Railway, Gorakhpur invites sealed tenders on prescribed form for the sale of the following scraps:—

Wheels lathe, Multiple drilling machine, C & W. Wheels, files and mixed borings and ingots of white metal, etc.

The tender forms can be had from the office of the Controller of Stores, O. T. Railway, Gorakhpur on payment in cash or by money order (not refundable) of rupees three per set of tender forms. Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before 25th. March 1949 after which no tender will be sold. These will be opened the next day at 3 p.m.

CONTROLLER OF STORES

3487

NOTICE

WANTED TELEPHONE OPERATOR—Age below 25 years. Must have passed Matriculation Examination and possess Bombay domicile. Candidates with experience only need apply in person to the undersigned with application on any working day before March the 4th.

DIRECTOR,
Haffkine Institute,
Parel, Bombay. 3486

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY

Tender No. 197-S/6,29 (Food)

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AUCTION SALES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed charcoal consignments lying on hand, in spite of proper notices under Sections 55 & 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890 served on consignees to take delivery.

Under Sections 55 & 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890 the Bombay Port Trust Railway will sell by Public Auction through their Auctioneers Messrs. Mistry & Co., the undermentioned goods at their Stores Depot Station on 12-3-1949 at 3-0 P.M.

Only Licensed dealers can bid at the Auction.

The goods bid for must be removed within three days of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged.

The Railway Administration reserves the right to withdraw any consignment from the auction sale without previous notice. Town Duty will be recovered from the purchasers on the spot at Stores Depot Station.

Case No.	Wagon No.	'O.R.'	Stn. from.	Stn. To.	Invoice No.	Invoice Date.	Date of receipt of consignment.	Consignor.	Consignee.
CUC.187	41158	EI	Damoh	Stores Depot	154	3- 1-49	15-1-49	L. N. Tandon	R. N. Tandon
CUC 189	17376	GIP	Damoh	"	147	31-12-48	14-1-49	S. M Tandon	R. N. Tandon
CUC.229	5405	EI	Ghatera	"	40	25- 1-49	5-2-49	D. Prasad	Babu Jugdev Singh
CUC.232	47626	EI	Khirkiya	"	52	27- 1-49	1-2-49	Sujal Ali	Vijay Charcoal Supply Co.
CUC.222	56819	EI	"	"	53	28- 1-49	1-2-49	Ismail Khan M.	-do-
CUC.192	47823	NW	"	"	39	13- 1-49	20-1-49	Hiralal K.	-do-

Bombay, 24th February, 1949.

H. A. GAYDON,
Railway Manager.

PARLIAMENT QUESTIONS

JAMMU AND KASHMIR REFUGEES RETURN HOME

Pandit Nehru Says Details Of Arrangements Have Not Been Worked Out

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24. (UPI):—The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, told the House during the question hour in Parliament today that details of arrangements for the return of refugees from Jammu and Kashmir State to their homes in the part of the State which was not under the control of the Government of India or the State Government, had not yet been worked out. A precedent to such return was that refugees returning to this area should have the requisite measure of security. The matter, he said, was engaging the attention of the Government of India and the U. N. Commission.

Asked whether Government had taken steps to provide free and peaceful return to such refugees who had to leave their hearth and home under distressing conditions, Pandit Nehru said that the matter primarily concerned the Government of Jammu and Kashmir... Government of India would give whatever assistance they could.

Replying to the question whether Government proposed to grant scholarships to the children of such refugees who wanted to make provision for their education in India, the Prime Minister said Government had no scheme for the purpose. If refugees were to be encouraged to return to their homes, the need for the grant of scholarship for study in India would hardly be necessary. In cases where it arose Government would be prepared to consider the question then.

MEMORIAL AT RAJGHAT

The Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Mr. Gadgil, informed Pandit Mukut Bihari Bhargava that it had been decided to lay out a park and erect a memorial at Rajghat where Mahatma Gandhi's body was cremated. Government, he said, had recently sanctioned a scheme costing Rs. 4,53,000 for enclosing and protecting an area of about 12 acres at Rajghat against inundation by means of bunds. The area so enclosed would be raised by 3 feet by earth filling; terraces would be made inside the plot by raising the central 2 acres by another four feet and the inner-most 1/5th acre by a further three feet. The terraces so formed would be grassed and the hedges and shrubs grown around them. Flower plants and trees would also be planted and platform for the 'Samadhi' would be surfaced with marble with a railing all round. Water supply and staff arangements for the memorial itself had not, however, yet ben decided, added Mr. Gadgil.

2,50,000 NON-MUSLIMS STILL IN SIND

The Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, Mr. Mohanlal Saksena told Mr. Sidhva that there were about 2.5 lakhs non-Muslims still remaining in Sind, mostly in the Upper Sind, Hyderabad and Tharparkar districts. It is understood he added, that a substantial proportion of them desired to evacuate to India.

Asked what arrangements had been made for their transport to India Mr. Saksena said that evacuation was at present possible only by sea and arrangements were made from time to time for the necessary shipping to carry the displaced persons from Karachi to Indian ports.

Q.—How many refugees migrated during 1948?

Ans.—About 7 lakhs.

Q.—What is the transport facility existing at present for their migration?

Ans.—Normal railway transport to reach Karachi from where they are evacuated to India by sea.

INDIAN NATIONALS IN CHINESE WAR ZONE

Dr. Keshkar, Deputy Minister, External Affairs and Commonwealth told Mr. Sidhva that the number of Indian nationals in the fighting area in China were as follows: Peiping—18, Tientsin—42, Esingtao—53. The number of Indians in Shanghai, Hongkong, Nanking and Canton were 592, 2500, 98, and 12 respectively.

Dr. Keshkar said that Indian nationals had not suffered any special disabilities but inevitably some of the consequences of the war affected them also.

METAL DEPOSITS

Mr. Gadgil said that the geological survey of India was conducting investigations systematically all over India, including the States regarding metal deposits in the country. In the current field programme, the department is taking up investigations in the States regarding 1. Daribo copper mines, Alwar, 2. Investigation of Limestone deposits in Kotah State for cement making, 3. Investigations for limestone and salt in Kangra district Mandi and Suket states, and 4. Examination of lead-zinc-silver mines at Zawar, Udaipur States.

HOSTELS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

Pandit Nehru told Pandit Mukud Bihari Bhargava that hostels had been started for Indian students in London and Edinburg and it was proposed to establish another hostel in London to serve as a reception and transit camp. A hostel for Indian women students had also been taken over on lease, he added. The Prime Minister said that the High Commissioner for India in London afforded every possible assistance in arranging accommodation for Indian students in the United Kingdom. A Welfare Officer had been specially appointed in his office for this purpose.

Trade Union activity is permitted and encouraged but any attempt to sabotage the national interest will not be tolerated.

Mr. Satish Chandra had asked for a statement "explaining the policy of Government regarding the participation by political parties in the Trade Union movement and more particularly the steps Government proposed to take to meet the growing communist challenge to the industrial truce".

COASTAL STEAMER FREIGHTS.

The Commerce Minister, Mr. K. C. Neogy, said in reply to Mr. Mooturi Satyanarayan that an investigation was now being undertaken as to whether there was any scope for reduction in the prevailing freight rates of coastal steamers, notwithstanding the present high cost of operation.

It was Government's declared policy, he said, to secure a progressive increase in the share which Indian shipping enjoyed in the coastal trade, And ultimatly to reserve that trade exclusively for Indian shipping.

IMPORTS FROM JAPAN:

The Commerce Minister said in reply to Seth Govind Das that contracts had been entered into for the import of goods worth 2,65,87,736 dollars, including 11,229,586 dollars worth of industrial machinery and parts, from Japan.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY.

The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, said that an enquiry into the conditions of agricultural labour would commence within the next few months and was expected to be completed within a year. An officer of the Labour Ministry would be in general charge of the enquiry.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE ISSUE.

Pandit Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava asked whether the views expressed by the Prime Minister on the question of national language at the Usmania University "where his own personal views or the considered views of the Government of India on the subject?"

Pandit Nehru: It is not clear to what part of my speech the Hon. member refers. The views expressed by me were certainly my own. The question has not been considered by the Government of India in any detail. But the broad approach of the Government is as indicated by me".

There was loud laughter when Mr. Govind Das, the protoganist of Hindi was immediately on his legs to put supplementaries. He asked if it was not difficult for the public to understand whether the views were expressed by him as Prime Minister or as an individual.

DIFFICULT INDEED.

Pandit Nehru: It is sometime difficult for myself (laughter).

Seth Govind Das: Has the Cabinet considered this matter and have any conclusions been reached?"

Pandit Nehru: I have said the Cabinet has not considered this matter in any detail.

Seth Govind Das asked whether the Prime Minister was aware of the undertaking given by him that this subject would be left for the Constituent Assembly to decide.

Pandit Nehru said he was not aware of any such undertaking and that he was not in a position to give any such undertaking. So far as the constitution was concerned, certain provisions relating to this question would be dealt with by the Constituent Assembly.

WHAT MUSLIMS ABANDONED IN INDIA.

In a written reply, Mr. Mohanlal Saksena said that information regarding the total extent of property left by non-Muslims in Pakistan who had migrated to India was not available. As regards the corresponding extent of property left behind by Muslims who migrated to Pakistan from India was in the East Punjab, 110,732 houses, 17,542 shops, 9,495 factories and 43 lakhs acres of land. In Delhi, Muslims left behind 26,000 houses and 17,800 acres of land, while in Patiala 50,786 houses in rural areas and 30,431 in urban areas and 710,038 acres of agricultural land were abandoned.

NEHRU'S VIEW OF MAHATMA MEMORIAL.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, intervened during the question hour in Parliament today to express his views on the nature of the memorial to be erected at Rajghat where the earthly remains of Mahatma Gandhi were cremated.

Pandit Nehru said that some of them felt that it should be a fitting memorial. Whether the memorial should be one of the usual type or whether it should retain the simplicity and ruggedness that existed there now and not be converted into a pleasure garden with marbles—was a matter for a careful consideration. So far as he was concerned, he was entirely against ornamentation. As regards an exhibition of the things pertaining to Mahatma Gandhi, the Gandhi Memorial Fund would consider the matter. It must be a big exhibition. The little experience they had of the small exhibition had led them to the conclusion that first of all, the way the exhibition had been organised and the structure that had been built had been good and in keeping with Gandhiji's own idea of the subject. He would like to give some permanent habitation to it. They could not keep the present structure—though it was very beautiful—partly because it was lying in a low land and also because it was not strong enough to withstand climatic conditions. He would suggest that the structure should be removed and built across the road on the high ground in a more permanent way having the same external appearance, as it had at present.

Attitude To Trade Union Was Clarified

A. P. I. adds:—

The Government of India's policy regarding the Trade Union movement and its leadership was clarified by the Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, in the Dominion parliament today in reply to a question by Mr. Satish Chandra.

Mr. Jagjiwan Ram said that the Government have repeatedly made it clear that any challenge to the authority of the State will be strongly and promptly dealt with. Legitimate

INDIANS IN BURMA GOVERNMENT SERVICE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24 (API)—The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru said in the Dominion Parliament today that the whole future of the state of Burma was in a ferment and the House would no doubt extends its sympathies to the Burmese people and it was no time to enlarge on the disabilities of Indians.

Pandit Nehru was intervening during the interpellation hour when Mr. Biswanath Das asked a question regarding the discharge of Indians from the Burma Government service.

Dr. B. V. Keskar replied that Government had seen a press report to the effect that about 2,500 Indians were going to be discharged from the Burma Government service forthwith as they were non-Burman nationals. The report, however, was not correct. The Government of Burma had announced their intention of reducing their Ministerial establishment substantially as a measure of economy, and non-Burma nationals particularly those holding higher posts, formed one of the categories that were to come under retrenchment. There was no possibility of immediate retrenchment of non-Burmans.

To a further question Dr. Keskar replied that employees whose services were terminated on grounds of alien nationality were granted proportionate pension and certain other concessions, including leave and leave salary under the general orders issued by the Government of Burma. The question of making arrangements for their safe transport to India did not arise.

Mr. Ajit Prasad asked for the total number of Indians discharged.

Dr. Keskar: Very few.

CAN INDIANS BECOME BURMESE CITIZENS?

Mr. Frank Anthony: Can Indians qualify for Burmese citizenship?

The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru intervening that any person could qualify for citizenship in terms of the appropriate nationality law of that country. The question was whether the people of Indian origin could become Burmese citizens. At the present moment there was no specific Indian Nationality Law and they could become citizens of Burma, if they fulfilled certain qualifications prescribed under the Burmese Law. But up till now there was no Burmese or Indian citizenship Acts. The question had now arisen since Burma had become independent and certain rules had been made by the Burmese Parliament in this regard and Indians could become Burmese citizens.

To a further question on this subject by Mr. Tajmul Hussein the Prime Minister said: "Honourable members must realise that all these matters are hardly in keeping with the existing situation. It is a serious thing happening in Burma and we can hardly discuss petty matters affecting Indians, when the whole future of that state is in a ferment. The House will no doubt extend its sympathies to the Burmese people and it is no time to enlarge on difficulties.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 23. (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger, natives' representative, told the House of Assembly, today, that the Union Government proposed to bring South-West Africa into an alliance with the Union, 'under a system which had come to deny the rights of Africans ever, to become citizens'

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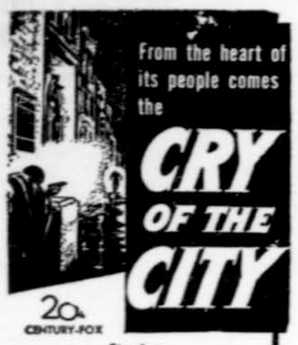

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CHARLES LAUGHTON, MERLE OBERON in
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HIND—MATA
PAREL.
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Matinee Today Sat., Sun. 12-30

WADIA FILM'S
MELA
NARGIS, DILIP KUMAR
Today Morn. 10 A.M.
JUNGLE QUEEN
Sunday Morn. 10 A.M.
SHADOW OF A WOMAN

From TODAY
CITY-LIGHT
(MATUNGA B.B.)
Daily: 1, 3-45, 6-45, & 9-30
BOMBAY TALKIES
MAJBOOR
Shyam, Munavar Sultana, Indu
Today & Sun. Morn. 9-30
GYANSUNDRI (Tamil)

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 13, 2005.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 26, 1368.
Parsi: Shehrever 26, 1318.
Sunrise: 7-1 a.m. Sunset: 6-43 p.m.
Hightide: 10-48, 23-46.
Lowtide: 05-36, 16-57.

To-day's Engagements

PRAGATISHIL BANGALI JUBA SAMITY: 4th General Meeting of the Samity will be held today (Friday), at Bengali School, Naigam, Dadar, at 5 p.m. sharp.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ: Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, King's Circle, Matunga, Swami Agamanada of Ramakrishna Mission, Kalady, will deliver a lecture, today (Friday), at 5-30 p.m. in the Samaj premises on "Life and Message of Sree Sankara".

The Hon Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, will preside.

THE DADAR-MATUNGA-SION YOUTH ASSOCIATION: Mr. Sushi Kavalekar will speak on "The Map of India" today (Friday), at 6 p.m., at the Podar College, Matunga.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Objects of the Movement" is the subject of Study Class today (Friday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp Flora Fountain.

ARYA SAMAJ PORT: Public meeting today, at 9 a.m., at Samaj Mandir to celebrate "Rashibodhotsava". Prof. Tarachand Gajra, Prof. Ramnorthy, Vijaya Kumar Tyagi, Pandit Deva Sharma, Sjt. Yashpalji and Sjt. Bhaktaram, will address.

'G' WARD TENANTS ASSOCIATION (DADAR): Members and Workers of 'G' Ward Tenants Association will go round the Prabhadevi Ward to visit the locality and the chawls, today (Friday). Those who have complaints should see the members at the corner of Kismet Cinema between 8 and 9 a.m.

HINDUSTANI TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE: The Congress Rashtrabhasha Samti of the B. P. C. C. is starting a Hindustani Teachers' Training College from 15th March, 1949, with a view to preparing candidates for the Hindustani Shikshak Sanad (Teacher's Diploma) Examination of the Government of Bombay which is to be held in July. Duration would be three months. The fees charged for the whole course Rs. 25. The last date for receiving the admission forms is 10th March, 1949.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL: Mrs. Babiben M. Dayal is re-elected Vice-President for 1949. The following have been elected to form the new Management Committee of the Council for the year 1949:—1. Mrs. F. D. Nanavati, 2. Mrs. Jer N. Gobhai, 3. Mrs. M. B. Madgavkar, 4. Miss Amy B. H. Rustomjee, 5. Mrs. A. B. Kellock, 6. Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, 7. Mrs. Meena D. S. Bakhle, 8. Mrs. E. G. Currimbhoy, 9. Mrs. Shera S. Comrigar, 10. Mrs. Lilavati K. M. Munshi, 11. Mrs. Jal F. Bulsara, 12. Mrs. Kalawanti D. S. Alreja, 13. Mrs. D. D. H. Baria, 14. Mrs. B. C. Dutt, 15. Mrs. J. M. Kumarappa, 16. Mrs. Sulochana M. V. Modi, 17. Miss Shireen Mogul, 18. Mrs. G. V. Kitson, 19. Lady J. H. Divatia and 20. Mrs. D. K. Ellis.

SITARAM PREMIER HIGH SCHOOL: Opening ceremony of building at Vadala today (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. by Mr. S. K. Patil.

G.I.P. RLY. TECHNICIAN'S ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY: Opening of the Model and Handicraft Exhibition on March 3 at 6 p.m. at the Railway Institute Parel.

'C' WARD VIDYARTHI MANDAL: Under the auspices of the Co-Operative Stores of the above students organisation, it has been decided to give exercise books, pencils, compass boxes, colourboxes etc., etc., things useful to the students at cheaper rates. Students will be able to get all the required things from the office (50 Swaminarayan Building, 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar) between 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Telegrams for Dhahran in Arabia are not accepted except if addressed to or through an Agency of person well-known at Khobar or Dhahran.

Exhibition Of Chinese Artist's Paintings

At the exhibition of the paintings of Miss Yan Wan-Shan, a celebrated Chinese artist, which is on at the Law College Hall, the visitors will be taken round by Mr. Y. K. Shukla, the well-known Bombay artist who has just returned from a study tour of China, on Friday, the 25th, and Monday, the 28th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

SHETH SHRINIWAS MORARKA DEAD

Veteran Business Magnate

We regret to announce the sad demise of Sheth Shriniwas Rampratap Morarka, on the morning of Wednesday, 23rd instant. Sheth Shriniwas Morarka was pioneer of the well-known business House of Morarkas and had risen to high position by remarkable business acumen. He was the father of Seth Dwarkadas Morarka and grandfather of Seth Gokalchand Morarka, the Director and Managing Director respectively of several business firms in Bombay, including Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., and the Apollo Mills Ltd., etc., etc. His keen religious sense made him donate lakhs of rupees in charities during his lifetime, among which pigeon-feeding was the primary one. He leaves behind him three sons, four daughters, and several grandsons and great-grandsons, besides a number of relatives and friends. The members of the staff of the Apollo Mills Ltd., passed the following resolution as a mark of respect to the veteran businessman:—

"We, the members of the Head Office, Technical and Mills' Clerical Staff, of the Apollo Mills Ltd., hereby express our deepest sense of sorrow at the sad demise of Seth Shriniwasji Rampratap Morarka. Seth Shriniwasji was a veteran business magnate and pioneer of the illustrious House of Morarkas and, by his passing away, the business community has lost a member of the highest acumen and calibre. We offer our sincere condolences and heart-felt sympathies to the members of the bereaved family on their irreparable loss. May the departed soul rest in Peace".

GUARDS CONTINUE HUNGER STRIKE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Signs of fatigue and physical exhaustion were visible on the faces of the fasting guards working on the G.I.P. Railway suburban line thirty hours after they had embarked on this ordeal to seek redressal of their grievances.

Enduring this silent suffering, they are, however, working normally and the services are being regularly so far. After duty hours they were found resting in their room at the V.T. Railway Station as they could not stand the strain of going to their residences.

So far, the authorities have not intervened and the guards are said to be firm on their determination to continue the fast till their demands are met.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent has earlier issued a circular threatening disciplinary action against the fasting guards and states that the administration will not countenance such threats and demonstrations.

A spokesman of the guards stated that their demand was only to refer the dispute to arbitration and he emphatically asserted that they would not withdraw from the course of action they had adopted till their request was conceded. He further said that the General Manager of the G.I.P. Railway had in his communication to them characterised their demands for good conduct pay, supply of uniforms etc. as unjust. It was absolutely impossible for them to get sufficient supply of cloth for their uniforms when cloth was rationed on the basis of 18 yards per adult.

OFFICIAL VERSION

The Public Relations Officer, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, writes:—

Certain exaggerated accounts having appeared in the press regarding the fast on the part of G.I.P. Railway Guards, it has become necessary to publish the following facts as known to the G.I.P. Railway Administration.

33 Suburban Guards at Victoria Terminus and 26 Guards at Kalyan notified the Administration that they are fasting as from the 23rd instant. All of them have not refused duty and so far there has been no interruption in train services. Advice has also been received similarly from 16 Guards at Igatpuri and 6 Guards at Itarsi that they are undertaking a fast. These Guards have also not refused duty and normal train services are being maintained.

London Professor To Study Indian River Gravels

POONA, Feb. 22 (API)—Dr. F. E. Zeuner, Professor of Environmental Archaeology, University of London Institute of Archaeology who is now in Poona, said in an interview that he had been invited by the Government of India to study river gravels and wind deposits of the latest geological periods in the country.

Dr. Zuener, who has developed special methods of his own of reconstructig conditions of life, climate, food and cultural level of man of the primitive ages is training a group of Indian students in those methods.

Dr. Zuener said that the pre-historic man was necessarily a food gatherer though he later became a food producer, but the process was extremely slow.

Radio

BOMBAY, Friday, Feb. 25.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Vasant V. Athavale 7-40 Dilip Kumar 7-50 News (G) 8-00 News (E) 8-15 Gajananrao Joshi (Vocal Music).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 p.m. Thumri Aur Dadra 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mahila Mandal 1-25 Musical Interlude 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour Music.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) till 7-45 p.m.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 8-00 p.m.

5-00 p.m. G. B. Shanbag 5-15 Virbhar 5-30 Shivkumar Shukla (Vocal Music) 6-00 News (E) 6-10 Interlude and Programme Summary 6-15 Wali Mohammad 6-30 B. D. Wadikar (Vocal Music) 7-00 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Mohammad Khan 7-30 Ya Mahinatiya Ghadamodi 7-45 Narayanrao Vyas 8-00 Wali Mohammad 81-5 News (G) 8-30 Gajananrao Joshi (Vocal Music) 9-00 News (E) 9-15 G. V. Shanbag 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Talk in English 10-00 Hecke Kingdom and his Swing Trio 10-30 Bing Crosby 10-45 The Andrews Sisters.

VARIATIONS.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News (K) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 Mohammad Khan 8-15 News (H).

353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 Musical Interlude 1-25 News (H) 1-30 Pakhwaj Recital 1-40 Geetavali 2-00 Radio Forum 2-15 Vasant H. Athavale.

353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m (7,240 kc/s) till 7-30 p.m.
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s) from 7-45 p.m.

6-00 Virbhan 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 News (K) 7-45 Commercial News 8-00 News (M) 8-15 Vasant V. Athavale 9-00 Mohammad Khan 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. D. Wadikar (Vocal Music) 10-00 Acharya Upagupta 10-30 Shivkumar Shukla.

BARODA, Friday, Feb. 25.
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Vadyazankar 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Meiabhai Bhagat and Party 8-30 Pushpa Dalvi 8-45 D. K. Mule 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 6-15 For Rural Areas 6-35 Pushpa Davi 6-45 Vasundhara Desai 7-0 Pandurang Kadam 7-15 Dost Momammad 7-30 Vasundhara Desai 7-45 Topic of the Day 7-55 Musical Interlude 8-0 Pandurang Kadam 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Dost Mohammad 8-45 D. K. Mule 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Apni Farmaish 9-45 Baroda Radio Orchestra.

TODAY'S FEATURES: Today (Friday), at 8-30 p.m., A. I. Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a musical feature in Marathi, entitled "Saripat" written and directed by P. S. Dixit on all transmitters. At 5-15 p.m., on 244 and 31.41 metres will be heard a running commentary by Jack Warner from the Lloyds Maidan on the ceremonial presentation of colours to the Greater Bombay Police by the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Feb. 24 (API.) Following is the daily weather summary for Wednesday the 24th February 1949:—

Yesterday's Western distubance over the northwest United Provinces has been dry over the country except for local showers in Assam.

Day temperatures were above normal practically over the whole country and were amrkedly so in and near the northeast Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and West Bengal.

Forecast valid until the evening of 25th:—There will be local showers in Assam. Isolated thunder storms may also occur in Chota Nagpur.

Night temperatures may fall slightly in south Gujarat, the north Konkan and the north Bombay Deccan.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT:—An epicentre near lat. 42.5N. long. 83 E. in Sikiang Province, China, about 1760 miles away from Poona, was recorded by the seismographs in the meteorological office, Poona, at 21 hours 44 mins. (I.S.T.) Wednesday, the 23rd February 1949.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Feb 24 (API.) Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours with total rainfall from 1st December 1948, and departure from normal recorded at 8-0 (I. S. T.) on 24th February 1949:—

Bangalore 88 61 0 0.5 minus 0.4 Belgaum 91 59 0 0.1 minus 0.4 BOMBAY 85 70 0 0 minus 0.3 Calcutta 94 70 0 0.1 minus 1.5 Cherrapunji — 53 0 1.6 minus 1.4 Colombo 87 65 0 10.5 minus 0.7 Darjeeling 56 41 0 2.1 plus 0.3 Kodaikanal 65 47 0 4.7 minus 4.7 Madras 92 66 0 1.7 minus 5.5 Marmagao 86— 0 0 minus 4.3 Patna 85 63 0 3.9 plus 2.4 Poona 97 55 0 0 minus 0.3 Simla 50 37 0 5.5 minus 0.9 Surat 97 65 0 0.1 minus 0.2

INTERIM INJUNCTION GRANTED

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tendolkar).

Jayaramdas M. Patel. .... Plaintiff.
vs.
Bhagubhai K. Patel and Others. ..... Defendants.

An ex-parte interim injunction was granted by his Lordship to the plaintiff against defendant 1 restraining him pending the disposal of the motion from dealing with or disposing of the negatives of a picture called "Jail Yatra", except that defendant 1 was to be at liberty to carry out existing contracts.

Under the terms of an agreement entered into in September 1946, the first defendant agreed to advance Rs. 1,50,000 and the second defendant Rs. 2,00,000 to the third defendant in order to finance the production of the said picture, for which defendant 3 was to hypothecate the picture when completed to defendants 1 and 2. Towards the end of October, 1946, the plaintiff at the request of defendant 1 advanced Rs. 75,380 to the latter for the purpose of enabling defendant 1 to finance defendant 3. The plaintiff alleged that it was subsequently agreed between him and defendant 1 that after defendant 2 had been repaid his advance of Rs. 2 lakhs to defendant 3, the negatives of the said picture should be transferred to the joint names of defendant 1 and the plaintiff in order to secure the plaintiff. The plaintiff brought the sum of Rs. 19,000 as the entire balance repayable to defendant 2 and filed the present suit as defendant 1 denied having agreed to get the negatives of the said picture transferred to the joint names of himself and the plaintiff. Apprehending that the defendants were likely to dispose of the negatives in question the plaintiff applied for interim relief.

Mr. H. D. Banaji instructed by Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas appeared for the plaintiff.

CONVICTED FOR POSING AS TRAM CONDUCTOR

For posing as a tram conductor with the object of having free rides on the B.E.S.T. Undertakings' vehicles, Hassanulla Fazali Rabi of Jamnadas Building, Grant Road, Bombay, was recently convicted by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to undergo two weeks' imprisonment. The modus operandi of this man was that wearing the standard uniform with buttons of the B.E.S. & T. Undertaking, he was travelling on the footboard of a bus. A ticket inspector who was on duty at the time, got suspicious as to the bonafides of this man. He was, therefore, taken to the nearest Police Station but on the way made a bid for freedom. The man was, however, handed over to the Police who charged him under Section 419 of the C. P. C. for cheating by impersonation.

Four Suspects Arrested In Murder Case

BOMBAY, Thursday:

Four persons were arrested by the Police yesterday in connection with the murder of Raghoo Shetti, a worker of the Firestone Rubber Company, Tuesday night.

Shetti was attacked by a party at Police Court lane off Bazaar Gate Street while he was coming out of a restaurant, it was reported.

Lingappa Shetti, a "Dada" of the locality, who is alleged to have stabbed him and Dumanna Shetti, described as a "notorious boot-legger of the area, alleged to have aided and abetted the murder, are at large and a vigorous search is being made for them by the Bombay C.I.D. The four persons arrested are Richard D'Souza, Venkatesh Antappa, Chandraya Dharma Pujari and Krishna Babu Jujari. They are stated to have been in the company of the first and second accused at the time of the murder.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate today ordered them to be remanded into police custody today.

BOMBAY WASHERMEN AND LAUNDRY EMPLOYEES' UNION: A meeting of the washermen of Tardeo will be held at Revati Dhobi Ghat, today (Friday), at 9-30 p.m.

On top of the world! Full of life and energy—ready to meet the constant demand of the fast tempo of present day life. Let NESTOMALT help you take the strain—its added Vitamin B supplies that extra energy present times demand and as a food drink of universal appeal it has no equal.

NESTOMALT is the new name for Nestlé's Malted Milk, the vitalising qualities of which remain unchanged. Pure full cream milk, malted barley and wheat flour are the ingredients, with Vitamin B. 1 added.

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Also Showing at
SHOLAPUR—Meena, BELGAUM—Ritz, NASIK—Chitramandir,
NAGPUR—Liberty, POONA—Alaka, JAIPUR—Prem Prakash
HUBLI—Rupam and at many other Centres.

PATHAN WATCHMAN STABBED

BOMBAY, Thursday:

Sulema Khan Bahadur Khan, described to be a Pathan watchman, was stabbed by some person at Pasta Lane, Colaba in the early hours of this morning. He was lying in an unconscious state in the Lane where from the police removed him to J.J. Hospital.

There were some stab wounds on his person.

Vampire Demonstration In Poona

POONA, February 23 (API).—Hundreds of spectators were thrilled by a demonstration by the newly acquired three jet-propelled vampires of the Royal Indian Air Force given at the Lohagaon aerodrome in Poona today.

For nearly 40 minutes the three "vamps" were in the air rolling, diving and performing different aerobatics at high speed which sometime touched over 525 miles. The flight leader, Squadron Leader C. Subiah, and the two other pilots, Flying Officer G. D. Clark and Flight-Lieut. Mickey Blake, were warmly applauded by the large crowd, which included high ranking military and civil officers, for their performances.

CITY FIRM CASHIER REMANDED

BOMBAY, Thursday:

After 25-day intensive investigations, Shanker Shridhar Rage, a cashier-cum-accounts clerk in a utility manufacturing company, who allegedly absconded with about Rs. 3,000, was arrested by the Police yesterday.

The accused was remanded into Police custody by Mr. S. B. Awar, Presidency Magistrate, this morning at the Mazagaon Court.

FILMS TO SEE THIS WEEK

Debra Paget, Richard Conte and Victor Mature in "Cry of the City"

"CRY OF THE CITY"

At The Strand

Increasing realisation that "typing" detracts from public interest in stellar performers led Twentieth Century-Fox to switch Victor Mature's role in "Cry of the City".

The film, directed by Robert Siodmak, tells the story of a hardened criminal's desperate battle-to-death with the law. Mature was originally slated to play the role of Martin Rome, the gangster, but was switched, instead, to Candella, the tough but intelligent cop who finally snares him. The studio felt that Mature should not repeat in a criminal role so soon after "Kiss of Death", the picture that established him as a major dramatic performer.

The switch resulted in a good role for Richard Conte, who was moved into the Martin Rome spot on the heels of his portrayal of an unjustly imprisoned man in "Call Northside 777". The studio thus pleased both actors, because both roles are of tremendous importance, and each had a chance to do something different from previous portrayals.

WHAT'S WHERE in Bombay

REGAL:

"SMART GIRLS DON'T TALK" starring Virginia Mayo, Bruce Bennett and Robert Hutton.

NEW EMPIRE:

"AN INNOCENT AFFAIR" starring Madeline Carroll and Fred MacMurray.

STRAND:

"CRY OF THE CITY" starring Victor Mature and Richard Conte.

METRO:

SUNDAY 27, at 10-30 a.m.: "PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY VIII" starring Charles Laughton and Merle Oberon.

"TARZAN THE APE MAN" starring Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan.

PARADISE:

From Friday 25 to Monday 28: "SONG OF THE SOUTH" starring Ruth Warrick and Lucile Watson.

From Tuesday 1 to Thursday 3: "DARK PASSAGE" starring Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall.

BANDRA TALKIES:

"RIVER LADY" starring Yvonne De Carlo and Rod Cameron.

Tense scene from "Smart Girls Don'tTalk".

James Nasser Presents
Fred MacMurray
Madeleine Carroll
in
"AN INNOCENT AFFAIR"
with
CHARLES BUDDY ROGERS - RITA JOHNSON
LOUISE ALLBRITTON - ALAN MOWBRAY
Directed by LLOYD BACON - Produced by JAMES NASSER
A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE

NEW EMPIRE

(Air-Conditioned Luxury)

Daily 3-30, 6-30, & 9-30 P.M.

'AN INNOCENT AFFAIR'

At The New Empire

Madeleine Carroll and her merry cavorting through "An Innocent Affair" with her old sparring partner Fred MacMurray, provide a lift to the spirits which has been sorely needed for some time.

The picture, is a spicy amalgam of sheer drollery, sophisticated humor and comedy situations in which a high percentage of the men and women who will witness it can see a trifle of themselves. And that, of couse, adds to their fun.

Among the featured players, Buddy Rogers and Louise Allbritton are back after long absences too—with Rita Johnson and Alan Mowbray.

Lloyd Bacon's direction is sharp and pungent, making the most of each hilarious moment and the script writers, Lou Breslow and Joseph Hoffman who conceived the story in the first place, provided him with many of them. James Nasser, the producer, who is starting off his independent production company with "An Innocent Affair", has a bell-ringer on his hands.

"An Innocent Affair" is a United Artists release.

Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Charles Rogers in "An Innocent Affair".

"SMART GIRLS DON'T TALK"

At The Regal

If "Smart girls don't talk", it is as well they don't—and it would be better still, if pictures aren't produced about them. For this is a mere regulation gangster story—without a difference! The gangsters are there, the police are there, the chase duly follows—and the expected triumph of good over evil comes at the conclusion. Virginia Mayo, Bruce Bennett and Robert Hutton play the chief roles—not one of which in memorable. The picture has the usual Hollywood technical finish—but little more to recommend it.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
PALPITATION & WEAKNESS OF HEART
REDUCED WITH THE FIRST DOSE OF
DILANAND

Prepared by Kavi Vinod Vaidyabhushan Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma, Vaid.

A sure relief for Giddiness, insomnia, Insanity, Mania, Headache, Short-breath, loss of memory, Heart-Pains, Heart Sinking etc
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Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
3RD BIG WEEK
M-G-M'S
"TARZAN The Ape Man"
MORNING SHOWS TODAY & SUNDAY AT 10.
Matinee Prices.

Today Mat. at 12-30 due to MAHASHIVRATRI
See! MUMTAZ SHANTI, DILIP, Manorama, Gope, Dixit in Murli's
GHAR - KI - IZZAT
6th Week at
3-30, 6-30, 9-30 Sun. at 12-30
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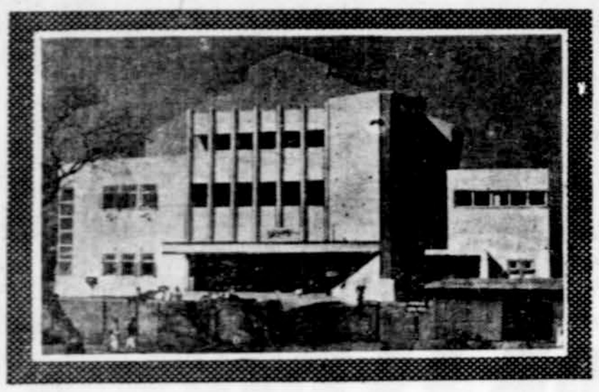

The Newest Theatre
Opening with a MIGHTY Picture
GEMINI'S
CHANDRALEKHA
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On FRIDAY, 25th Feb. 1949
* Most modern and up-to-date theatre, with comfortable accommodation for more than 900 people.
* R.C.A. Sound System, Super Simplex E.7 Projector.
ALAKA
The Theatre Magnificent in Poona

GENERAL MANAGERS OF RAILWAYS TO CONFER

BOMBAY, Feb. 24 (API): A conference of General Managers of Indian Railways has been called in New Delhi on February 25 to discuss measures for meeting the strike threat of some "dissident Railway Unions".

Among the Unions that have given notice of a strike commencing from March 9 are the South Indian Railway Labour Union and the B.B. and C.I. Railwaymen's Union.

Mr. S. S. Vasist, General Manager of the G.I.P. Railway, and Mr. N. S. Sen, General Manager of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, left for New Delhi this morning.

FREE LEGAL AID TO THE POOR WANTED

The Secretary of the Bombay Legal Aid Society has sent to us the following copies of a resolution passed unanimously by the Bombay Provincial Civil Liberties Conference at the Session held in Bombay on the 20th instant and a circular issued by the Bombay Legal Aid Society regarding the holding of a Conference in the second week of April to discuss the several matters mentioned therein.

Herewith is the copy of the resolution:

This Conference draws attention to the high cost and delay of litigation, civil and criminal, which result in denial of justice to poor litigants. The Conference also requests Government to undertake legislation to provide for free legal defence in all cases where the liberty of the individual or the fundamental rights of the citizens are at issue and the individual concerned cannot afford the cost of proper defence of his liberty or fundamental rights. The Conference is of the opinion that it is one of the primary duties of the State to ensure at Government expense to place the poor and rich on equal footing in seeking justice through the courts of law.

CIRCULAR

Following is an extract from the circular:

A Bombay Provincial Legal Aid Conference is to be held in the first or second week of April 1949 at a place and time to be notified hereafter. The Conference will last for one or two days as may be found necessary.

The Conference will have placed before it, a sketch of the history and work of the Bombay Legal Aid Society since its inception, the problems facing it at the present time, and the future development of the legal aid movement in the Province and the rest of India.

Members are invited to submit papers on subjects relating to Legal Aid, e.g.

(1) Legal Aid and the State, (2) Legal Aid and the Bar, (3) Legal Education and the Legal Aid Movement, (4) Costs and Delays of Litigation, (5) Need for Legal Aid in Rural Areas, (6) Co-ordination of legal aid and social service agencies, (7) The Public Defender.

Other topics may suggest themselves to members, as having an important bearing on Legal Aid.

The last date for the submission of papers is 22nd March 1949.

No Physical Education Deputation For Abroad

The Physical Education Committee had, in one of its recommendations, suggested that a deputation consisting of some members of the Board of Physical Education should be sent abroad for getting first hand knowledge and experience. After careful consideration of the recommendation, the Government regrets its inability to accept

MODI SCRIPT TO BE ENCOURAGED

Reading To Be Included In Syllabus For Examinations

The Government of Bombay has decided to re-introduce the Modi script reading in the syllabus prescribed for the Marathi Higher and Lower Standard Examinations in Chapter III of Section II of the Manual of Departmental and Language Examination Rules (Bombay). The Government has also directed that no communication in Modi from the public should be refused in the districts where the regional language is Marathi and that the use of that script should be encouraged, as far as possible.

The Modi script reading was dropped from the syllabus prescribed for the Marathi Higher and Lower Standard Examinations in 1946.

G. I. P. Railway Mazdoor Panchayat

S. R. Rao, Secretary, G.I.P. Railway Mazdoor Panchayat, V.T., Branch, has issued the following statement:—

The G.I.P. Railway Mazdoor Panchayat, V.T. Branch solidarises with and fully supports the G.I.P. Railway Guards who have gone on a peaceful, non-violent, fight to the finish hunger strike since yesterday morning. Consistent with the decision taken by the General Council of the A.I.R.F. the fasting Guards did not desert their posts, they are still on duty.

Having failed to get the extremely modest demand of arbitration in their dispute, they were left with no other alternative but to resort to the drastic step of hunger strike. It must be remembered in this connection that this is the second time within the last six months that they have gone on hunger strike.

The Government must be warned that failure to concede so modest, demand will leave a bitter taste in the mouths of the Railway workers. This will undoubtedly influence the decision of strike in the next meeting of the General Council of the A.I.R.F. Let the Government remain inactive at its own risk.

Poultry Improvement Scheme Extended

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the continuance of the scheme for the improvement of poultry and encouragement of pedigree poultry keeping in villages up to the end of the financial year 1949-50. The necessary provision is being made in the budget for the grant of loans, up to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case, to students who have received training in poultry keeping at the Poultry Training Classes for starting private poultry farms. The loans will be recoverable in instalments.

Bombay Provincial Forward Bloc

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Forward Bloc was held to condemn the dastardly knife attack on the life of Com. Raghu Shetty, Assistant Secretary, of the Firestone Rubber Worker's Union, who are on strike, as a result of which he died on the evening of 23rd instant.

The Bombay Provincial Forward Bloc paying homage to the martyr extends its hartfelt sympathy to the members of the Firestone Rubber Workers Union and the bereaved family of late Com. Raghu Shetty.

The Bombay Provincial Forward Bloc also demands from the Government an immediate full enquiry in the matter and the apprehension of the culprits concerned.

DODD LAYS WREATH ON MAHATMA'S SAMADHI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24. (A.P.I.): Laying a wreath to-day at the "Samadhi" of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat, Mr. Norris E. Dodd, Director General of the F.A.O. of the United Nations said that so long as history was written", men in all parts of the world would remember him (Mahatma Gandhi) with veneration".

Mr. Dodd said: "I deem it a great privilege and an honour to be able to lay this wreath at the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi the Father of the Indian Nation and the greatest apostle of peace and non-violence that the world has known for several centuries. Though-alas-he is not with us to-day, his life and selfless struggle for others will be a shining example not only for the present generation but for generations to come.

FARMERS' TRIBUTE.

"As a farmer and as one connected with various farmers' organisations for several decades, I am particularly happy to offer this small token of my esteem and respect. Gandhiji's crusade for the conservation of land and better conditions of living for farmers has great significance for all of us, especialy in view of the present food shortage and the act that two-thirds of the world's populations are farmers. So long as history is written, I have no doubt, his name will ever be emblazoned in letters of gold, and men in all parts, of the world will remember him (Mahatma Gandhi) with veneration".

LIFE SENTENCE ON NEPAL CONGRESSMEN

RAXAUL, Feb. 24 (U.P.I.): Reports have been received here that Mr. Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala, President, Nepali National Congress, who was arrested in Kathmandu on December 13 last for agitating against the Nepal Government, was sentenced to imprisonment for life a special trying court for high treason.

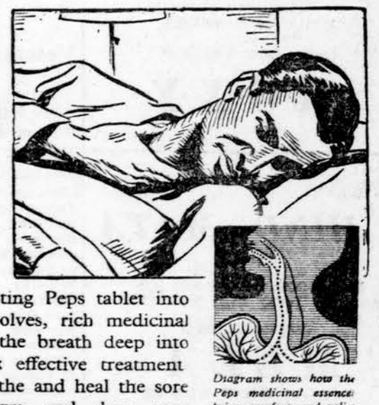
Six other leaders are also reported to have been sentenced to life — long imprisonment, while about 50 others to terms of imprisonment varying from three years to fifteen years.

PUGREE CASE SEQUEL

The case filed by the local police against Sitaram Sukhtankar, Lalnath Khote, Mr. J. P. Lobo (advocate) and Mr. Leo Lawrence (advocate) as a sequel to the Pugree case against Malinibai Sukhtanker on the charge of having caused disappearance of evidence against Malinibai terminated on Saturday (19th inst.) before K. J. Khambatta officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate. The first accused, son of Dr. Malinibai Sukhtanker, and Mr. J. P. Lobo and Mr. Leo Lawrence (advocates) were discharged for want of evidence. Lalnath Khote, the brother of Dr. Malinibai Sukhtanker, was convicted on evidence and on his plea of guilty under section 201 of I. P. C and sentenced to 2 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default, to undergo further two months' R.I Mr. V. P. Saraf and Mr. S. A. Shete (advocates) appeared for Sitaram Sukhtanker and Lalnath Khote, respectively, and Diwan Bahadur M. A. F. Coelho represented the advocates.

It has been decided to hold an 'All-Parties Political Conference' on the eve of the Madhya Bharat Arya Sammelan which is being held at Indore on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst. Pandit Satyadev Vidyalankar will preside. Persons representing prominent political parties will take part.

For BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH and other Chest & Lung troubles You need PEPS



Slip a pleasant-tasting Peps tablet into your mouth. As it dissolves, rich medicinal essences are taken with the breath deep into your lungs, giving quick effective treatment. Peps stop the cough, soothe and heal the sore membranes, loosen phlegm, and clear away congestion so that you breathe in comfort again

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The handy and most effective remedy for coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, influenza, bronchitis and other chest and lung troubles.

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DISAPPOINTING DISPLAY BY MADRAS

Inter-Provincial Boxing Tournament

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Bombay triumphed over Madras by seven fights to one in the Inter Provincial Boxing held at the Co-operage this evening under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Boxing Federation. The fights were rather disappointing except for the Special Contests and three other fights between G. Vander Gucht and A. Jayaraman; then, Les Coutinho and G. A. Samuel was a very close fight and also the fight between F. Roquizinho and R. Jayaraman.

There were some quick decisions early on and it looked as though Bombay would carry things through right from the start. Marsden knocked out F. Terry, Aspi Irani technically knocked out A. Ravaniah, but Madras gained one knock out verdict against Bombay when E. V. Vasson surprisingly knocked out D. Raymond in the second round through a lucky right that connected. This was the only fight which gave Madras a point. The crowd was poor and they were enthusiastic but were particularly disappointed at the fight between Peter Prince and T. Magee which was scheduled to be the best fight of the evening. Peter Prince won on points.

The following were the results:—

D. Marsden (127) Bombay beat F. Jerry (131); Madras on a knock out in 2nd round.

Aspi Irani (122) Bombay beat R. Ravaniah (123); Madras on a technical knock out in 2nd round.

F. Roquizinho (122) Bombay beat R. Jayaraman (121); Madras on points.

E. V. Vasson (138) Madras beat D. Raymond (140 lbs); Bombay on a knock out in the 2nd round.

L. Coutinho (112) Bombay beat G. A. Samuel (111); Madras on points.

G. Vander Gucht (119) Bombay beat A. Jayaraman (117); Madras on points.

M. Nissim (122) Bombay beat S. D'Vas (124); Madras. Latter disqualified in 3rd round for roughing.

Peter Prince (140) Bombay beat T. O. Magee (138); Madras on points.

SPECIAL CONTESTS

R. Wilmer (141) Bombay beat M. Carvalho (145); Bombay on points.

V. Pereira (148) Bombay beat J. Loku (142); Bombay on points.

RIVAL TEAMS FOR EXHIBITION HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Today's exhibition game between a Bombay XI and a Goa XI should prove popular from gate point of view and both teams selected to represent each other will certainly provide good hockey. The bully-off is scheduled for 5-30 p.m.

The following will comprise the two teams:—

BOMBAY XI—Leo Punto, O. Ferreira, R. S. Gentle; Perumal, Amir Kumar, Maxie Vas, Leslie Woodcock, Gabriel, Lenny D'Souza, Nimal, Lawrie Fernandes, Ivor Abraham, F. Coutinho, Poonawalla, Carvalho.

GOA XI—A. Lobo; Diago D'Souza, Walter D'Souza, H. D'Souza, G. Pereira, Tony Vas, Louis Vas, J. D'Mello, P. Correia, John Vas, Cajetan Braganza, Lourdes D'Costa, P. Fernandes, L. Braganza.

Provincial Hockey Championship

BOMBAY, Thursday.

In the Provincial Hockey Championship G.I.P. Railway 'B' piled up a respectable score and beat Bhimraj Sports Club by five goals to one in their replayed encounter.

The Railwaymen opened their account through Harry Fernandes and then J. Mascarenhas followed up with two more but More reduced the margin for Bhimraji before the second half. In the second period Delgado and Sullivan each had their turns of scoring. The Railwaymen winning by five goals to one.

RANJI TROPHY SEMI-FINALS

POONA, Feoruary 24. (A.P.I.): The semi-final of the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy between Bombay and Maharashtra will be played at Poona from March 5 onwards. The second semi-final between Baroda and Holkar will be played at Indore from March 7 onwards. Both semi-finals will be played to a finish.

This was announced today by Mr. M. G. Bhave, Secretary, Board of Control for Cricket in India. The final of the Ranji Trophy will be played to a finish from March 18th onwards. If Maharashtra enters the final, the final will be played at Poona or else it will be staged in Bombay.

Gandhi Memorial Fund Match

The Secretary, Students Department of the Bombay Congress states:—The Board of Control for Cricket in India have organised a Cricket Match to collect funds for the 'Gandhi National Memorial Fund'. Rates of tickets are kept as Rs. 3 and Re 5. Tickets could be had from the Congress House, and from the Principals of Schools and Colleges. Students desirous to see matches should either purchase tickets through their School or College authorities, or through the Students Department of the Congress, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Association Ground

4-10 p.m. Young Sports 'A' vs. B.B. & C.I Rly. 'A' Provincial)

5-30 p.m. Got XI vs Bombay XI (Exhibition).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

4-10 p.m. Dreamland S.C. vs BPT 'B'

5-15 p.m. Blue Wizards 'B' vs Wilingdon Catholic Gym. (Fitzerldo Cup).

REST OF BOMBAY WIN EASILY

Railways Lose By Four Goals To One

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Rest of Bombay XI exercised their superiority over the All-India Railways XI in an exhibition game at the B. P. H. A. ground this evening, when they won by four goals to one.

The Rest's intermediate line were perhaps the best seen on Bombay's popular venue and Middlecoat specially knows how to pivot to advantage. Besides, valuable support from Terence Le Fabour and John D'Souza, who defended and fed the forwards made fine openings possible and enabled the forward line to be effective. The forwards though not of the highest standard made full use of these opportunities.

For the Railways Munir proved that he is still a good goal-getter. Wadullah was conspicuously brilliant in deep defence, while Newman, is the best pivot the Railways can elect to the position. Carr and Ramsbottom are a really good combination, who seemed to have been starved today.

The Rest XI were the first to get going in the fifth minute of play through Kenneth Le Febour. Then a little later Gerry Williams missed a through pass from P. Ferrao, the centre forward and P. Ferrao consolidated his sides position a little later. The Railways occasionally raided their opponents' territory and on one such occasion Carr shot, but the ball went wide of the mark. Half time saw the Rest with a lead of two goals to nil.

On resumption Reynolds the Railways right outer was fouled by a defender, but transferring play Williams shot wide of the posts. Munir reduced the margin off a pass from Gregory Fernandes. He scooped clear of Brown in goal. But bullying off the Rest made their repeated attempts at scoring and Peter Ferrao scored off a pass from Middlecoat the centre half. Just before this Mulia, the Railway right half had to leave the field due to his old knee trouble occurring again. Starr of M. S. M. replaced him for the rest of the game.

The Railway made many attempts at scoring but Brown in goal brought off some good saves. The Railway goal almost missed narrowly. Williams sent in a good pass which should have been intercepted by the inner forwards, but Starr saved and cleared. In the last few minutes of play Terence Le Febour scored off a penalty corner to give the Rest side a score of four goals and the Railwaymen had scored but once. The Railway team leaves on Sunday for Delhi.

The teams:—

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYS: Garret; Jadhav, Waidullah; Mulia, Newman, Peters; Jaganath Rao, Carr, Ramsbottom, Munir Gregory Fernandes.

REST OF BOMBAY XI: Brown; Roberts, G. D'Costa; T. Le Febour, John D'Souza (St. X.); McMurray, G. Williams, P. Ferrao, K. Le Febour, John D'Souza (Dockyard).

RIVAL CREWS ANNOUNCED

Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race

LONDON, Feb 24. (P.T.I-Reuter): After weeks of preparation, practice and trials, Oxford and Cambridge have finally decided on the crews for the University boat race on March 26.

The chosen oarsmen will have just over four weeks more in which to reach peak form for the famous rowing classic on the river Thames.

If experience counts for anything then Oxford have the pull, for no less than five of their crew are old Blues, whereas C. Dircher is the only old Blue in the Cambridge boat.

In the Oxford crew this year are, G. Fisk, R. Arundel and A. Rowe, who were on the losing side last year, and T. Raikes and Alaistai Palgrave-Brown who were in the unsuccessful 1947 Oxford crew.

The chosen crews are:—

Cambridge:—

Bow—G. Lefford of Latymer and Jesus College,

Number 2 A. MacLeod of Shrewsbury and Lady Margaret,

Number 3 C. Lloyd of Shore School New South Wales and Lady Margaret,

Number 4 J. Corrie of Winchester and Trinity,

Number 5 C. Bircher of Radley and Christe,

Number 6 P. Massey of Oundle and Lady Margaret,

Number 7 D. Odhams of Westminster and Jesus,

Stroke—D. Jennens of Oundle and Clare,

Cox. T. Ashton of Monnton Combe and Christs.

Oxford:

Bow—G. Fisk (Geelong and Oriel),

Number 2 C. Davidge (Eton and Trinity),

Number 3 W. Leckie (Edinburgh Academy and Draemose),

Number 4 R. Arundel (Marlborough and Merton),

Number 5 A. Rowe (Eton and Trinity),

Number 6 T. Raines (Radely and Trinity),

Number 7 J. Clay (Eton and Magorlen),

Stroke—A. Cavanash (Winchester and MacDalen),

Cox—A. Palgrave-Brown (Shrewsbury and Queens).

U. S. A. PREVAIL OVER BRITAIN

HAVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA, February 24. (P.T.I-Reuter): The United States regained the Wightman Cup Women's Squash Rackets Cup here last night when they beat Britain by three matches to two.

The American women had not won the trophy since 1937 and last night's meeting was the first of the two teams since 1939, in London when England won by five matches to nil.

W. INDIES IN DRAWN MATCH

Visitors Bat A Second Time

COLOMBO, Feb. 24 (A.P.I.): The two-day match between the West Indies touring team and a Ceylon Combined Schools Eleven ended in a draw here today. The West Indies declared at their overnight score of 481 for seven wickets and dismissed the Schools for 178.

The West Indies batted for a second time and had made 88 for four in their second innings before stumps were drawn.

The Schools batsmen were no match for the West Indies accurate attack. B. Pereira, S. Hapugalle, M. Ghouse and W. Obeywardene attempted to meet the bowlers off their length on occasions, but failed to maintain their boldness and keep the wicket intact.

Bowling honours went to Stollmeyer who is regarded as a batsman more than a bowler. His slow leg breaks earned him five wickets for 47 runs. F. Cameron claimed three for 65.

Only one hour remained for play when the West Indies batted a second time, and Stollmeyer gave his tail-end batsmen some much-needed practice in preparation for the second "Test" against Ceylon which starts here on Saturday.

The West Indies declared their first innings closed at the overnight total of 481 for seven wickets when the match entered the second and last day here.

N. Seneratne and C. Gunasekera opened the Schools first innings to the bowling of Trim and Gomez. Gomez met with an early success when he dismissed Senaratne for seven with the first ball of his fourth over. Attempting to turn him Senaratne gave a low catch to Stollmeyer at second slip which he took smartly falling over in the effort.

Hapgalle joined Gunasekera and the first half an hours play produced only twelve runs.

Alan Rae fielded today for George Headley who had pulled a leg muscle.

At 14 Ferguson relieved Gomez who had claimed one wicket for only two runs in a spell of seven overs, six of which were maidens.

Against accurate bowling, batting continued to be dull and an hours play produced only 20 runs. Gunasekera stepping back to Ferguson and hit the first boundary. Christiani was brought at this stage to relieve Atkinson.

At 34, Ferguson claimed Gunasekera's wicket legbefore. He had batted 75 minutes for his nineteen runs. Dalpadhado started very well by scoring six quick runs off Christiani and Ferguson and when lunch was taken the score stood at 45 for two wickets.

After lunch 50 was signalled as a result of hundred minutes sedate batting. At 69, Stollmeyer took the call from Ferguson. Cameron who kept one end going after lunch took two quick wickets bowling Hapigalle out for 24 and getting Gunasekara caught by Stollmeyer for 0.

Dalpadhado who was joined by Perera lost his wicket soon after when Stollmeyer clean bowled him. In a stay of 75 minutes Dalpadhado had batted stubbornly and hit four fours in a score of 34.

Abeyawardena and Perera sent up the 100 in 160 minutes and they delighted the School boy crowd with some vigorous batting. Abeyawardena a midget sized boy despatched Stollmeyer twice to the boundary in one over and scored 16 in less than ten minutes.

Ghouse and Wadsworth, the Schools' captain, took the home side score to 151 after the innings had lasted 200 minutes. Stollmeyer got his fourth wicket when Wadsworth was stumped by McWatt.

At tea, the total was 162, for nine. Soon after resumption the School's innings ended for 178. Ghouse hit three four in his score of 30.

The West Indies had an hour's batting thereafter, in which at one stage, Atkinson and Rickards treated the crowd to a least of hard hitting, scoring at a rate of almost two runs a minute. The match ended in a draw.

The Scores:—

WEST INDIES (First Innings) for 7 wickets declared 481

COMBINED SCHOOLS

(First Innings)

N. Seneratne c Stollmeyer b Gomez 7; Gunasekera lbw b Ferguson 19; Hapigalle b Cameron 24; V. Gunasekera c Stollmeyer b Cameron 0; Dalpadhado b Stollmeyer 33; Perera b Stollmeyer 26; Gunasena b Stollmeyer 0; Abeyawardena c Stollmeyer b Cameron 22; Wadsworth st. McWatt b Stollmeyer 5; Ghouse c Ferguson b Stollmeyer 30; De Silva not out 4; Extras 8; Total 178.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 1; 2 for 34; 3 for 72; 4 for 72; 5 for 89; 6 for 128; 7 for 128; 8 for 138 and 9 for 151.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Trim 7-1-11-0; Gomez 7-6-2-1; Atkinson 6-3-4-0; Ferguson 12-1-33-1; Christiani 4-1-8-0; Cameron 24-6-65-3; Stollmeyer 17.4-4-47-5.

WEST INDIES (Second Innings)

F. Cameron c Hapigalle b Silva 11; M. McWatt c Silva b Wadsworth 28; J. Trim lbw b Wadsworth 1; K. Rickards b Ghouse 10; D. Atkinson not out 31; R. Christiani not out 3; Extras 4; Total (for 4 wickets) 88.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 26; 2 for 61; 3 for 65 and 4 for 83.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Wadsworth 9-1-35-2; Silva 5-0-23-1; Gunasekera 5-0-21-0; Ghouse 1-0-5-1.

Rangers' Boxing Tourney

TINDALE & PRINCE TO MEET AGAIN

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Another Feast of Boxing is in store for Bombay's Pugilistic fans. The Rangers Club are holding their tournament at the Cooperage on Tuesday, 1st March, at 9 p.m. The weigh-in will take place at the Police Club on Monday, the 26th inst. at 6 p.m. Booking of seats commences to-day at same place.

Special interest is created in the fight between Peter Prince of Bombay and Norman Tindale, the Pakistan Light-weight Champion, who is flying down to Bombay on Sunday the 27th, to meet Peter for the third time. Peter Prince got the better of Norman at the Invitation Boxing Tournament held earlier this season, and now that these two champions are one all, Norman having beaten Peter in the Western India Championships many expect that Norman will reverse the verdict this time, being fighting fit, but Peter Prince is a much improved boxer.

Noel Sculthorpe, Former Royal Indian Navy star is now in the Central Provinces and recently won the welter weight championship of that Province, beating J. Loku of Bombay and also got the better of Edgar Jacobs. Sculthorpe is down to meet F. Furtado. This fight will make out to be a hard hitting duel.

R. Wilmer of Madras, now in Bombay for the Federation show is put down against J. Loku. Then Roquizinho (B.G.A.A.) will fight Nissim of Maccabi; H. Norris of Rangers vs A. Lee of C.P.; R. Norris of Rangers against J. Cardoza of B.G.A.A.; Ex-Stoker Kapper of Kalyan vs Aspi Irani of Petit Institute; E. Kothare of Rangers vs O. Layzell of Kalyan.

Besides, Vander Gucht, Thomas, Les Coutinho, Ferrier, Salins, D'Sa, Lobo, Carvalho, Menassey and Ballard are still to be matched.

BOMBAY'S STREET-VENDORS

44. The Parrot-Seller

Here is "caged innocence" on sale—at the rate of three rupees for that little steel prison and only one for the soul living in it. A client wanting a cheap deal could buy only the parrot and put him on a wooden bar in the parlour. The pet is incapable of any run-away escapades because his wings are clipped. See that you are not carried away by the eloquence of the dealer. Depending on his word, you may carry home a fellow who only tilts his head and blinks when you try to teach him a song. The most attractive-looking one may prove an "apprentice" who has not yet got the hang of the latest film tune. He may even be deaf and dumb.

Track Trials

Queen Of Gwalior And Pramila Move Attractively

By Our Track Reporter

The following are the track-trials noted at Mahaluxmi:—

OUTER TAN

NEAR IMAGE (Purtu) disposed of MISSING LINK (Khadé) when covering nine furlongs in 2 mins. 6 secs.

RANA PRATAP (Evans) and WINDSOR PARK (Jagdesh) covered a mile in 1 min. 52 secs. Both moved in hand.

SOME TREASURE (Uttam) and PARTING SUMMER (Nettoo) covered the last four in 53 1-2 secs.

YEARLING (Khade) was in front of NASRULLAH (Purshottam) when covering the last five in 1 min. 8 secs.

PRINCE OF RAMGARH (Rickaby) covered nine furlongs in 2 mins. 4 secs. He is fighting fit.

RASHTRAPATI (Khade) and SIMON'S SISTER (R.B.) were placed in close order when sent over a mile. The pair recorded 1 min. 50 secs.

JE REVIENS (K. Hassan) MASKED PLAYER (Mitchell) and FOX BRISSE (Ganesh) were placed in the order mentioned when sent over a mile. Timing 1 min. 52 secs.

NAVROZE (Rickaby) covered six furlongs in 1 min. 23 secs.

ADELINE (Rajoo) was half length in front of THE JUDGE (Rickaby) when making a gallop over nine furlongs in 2 mins. 6 secs.

SHIVNERI (Shaikh) shaped better than BIG HEARTED (Mitchell) when engaged over seven furlongs. Timing 1 min. 37 secs.

ROYAL GUARD (Khade) held THE CONQUEROR (Shiba) when doing an impressive five furlongs trial in 1 min. 6 1-5 secs.

PUT ALL (Mr. Khan) PANDITJI (R.B.) and TATAKHA (Bhour) moved at 3-4 pace when making the last five in min. 9 1-2 secs.

SHAH FREDOON (Khade) was ahead of HER EXCELLENCY (Chavan) when sent over six furlongs. They clocked 1 min. 21 1-5 secs. with the second-named moving at her own easy pace.

QUEEN OF GWALIOR (Deshmukh) covered six furlongs in 1 min. 20 1-2 secs. She is in great heart at the moment.

MADURI (Purtu) did a smashing seven furlongs trial in 1 min. 35 secs.

RAJPUT WARRIOR covered a mile in 1 min. 52 secs.

HOODED TERROR (Kheem) was not pressed when covering a mile in 1 min. 53 secs.

PAYMASTER (Md. Khan) and PATENT BID (R.B.) strode freely and clocked 1 min. 39 secs. for seven furlongs.

SNEHPRABHA (Deshmukh) did an excellent six furlongs gallop in 1 min. 20 secs.

SAITA (Cunningham) had the measure of BLUE LOTUS (Argade) when tried over a mile. The last seven furlongs were negotiated in 1 min. 36 1-2 secs.

TALIB SENT his trio SUNBATHING (Antoo) NIRVANA (Roberts) and CHAKORI (Kheem) for an easy exercise over seven furlongs. They were placed in the order mentioned at the end and clocked 1 min. 38 1-2 secs.

TRUNK CALL (Russell) recorded 1 min. 21 3-5 secs. for six furlongs.

UNTAMED PRINCE (Aurobinda) shaped better than COEUR D'OR (R.B.) when covering the last six in 1 min. 22 1-5 secs.

LUMINARY (Md. Khan) and PURE EMERALD (R.B.) covered the last five in 1 min. 8 1-2 secs. The first-named moved in hand.

AJINKYA TARA II (Khandu) covered the last three in 37 1-2 secs. The chesnut is in fine fettle.

HINDUSTAN ZINDABAD (Khade) MARCH ON (D'Monte) and WET BOB (—) finished in the order mentioned when covering the last seven in 1 min. 35 secs.

PRAMILA (Evans) shaped like a winner when sent out with GOODWILL (Devaney) over eight furlongs from 3 to 2. The second-named failed to pace with Pramila who made the journey in 1 min. 50 secs.

RACEGRASS.

PRAVINA (Rickaby) comfortably disposed of RANG RAO (Kadam) when tried over ten furlongs. The first-named covered the last nine in 2 mins. 3 secs. She is sure to trouble the judge whenever sent out. The second-named is also in nice trim and is likely to run close on Saturday.

STYLISH LADY (Rickaby) moved over three furlongs in 36 secs.

MAKARPURA (Khade) and PAWAN (K. Hassan) were sent at easy pace. They covered four furlongs in 54½ secs.

LATEST SPURTS ON TAN-TRACK.

MALAKEH (Chavan) BOLD BANDIT (Dashrat) and CHOCOLATE BABY (R.B.) did a noteworthy four furlongs spurts. Placed in the order mentioned they recorded 36 secs. for the last three furlongs.

D DAY (Narayan) held BRILLIANT SUNCHINE (Chavan) when striding over four. Timing 52 secs.

PLAY ON (Chavan) LOYAL PRINCE (Antoo) and YOUR MAJESTY (Dasnrat) clocked 37 secs. for three furlongs. The first-named was ridden in great check and will be difficult to beat on Saturday.

GINGER LADY (Narayan) covered four furlongs in 51½ secs.

In an outstanding spurt this morning BAAZ BAHALUR (Roberts) gave the beating to JAWAHIR (Antoo). Timing 36 secs. for three furlongs.

KICKSHAW (D'monte) and DOWN SOUTH (Uttam) were placed in close order at the end of a spurt over three furlongs. They complited the trial in 36½ secs.

BROKEN MASK (Purtu) COURT DANCER (Shaikh Ahmed) and CROWN of KOLHAPUR (R. Bhosle) moved over a three furlongs spin in 36 1/5 secs.

CRESCENT (Khade) negotiated three furlongs in 36½ secs.

SAITA (Cunningham) was speedier than BLUE LOTUS (Argade) when covering three furlongs in 37 secs.

AMELIA (Jagdesh) and CRESCENDO (Ganesh) moved in excellent style over three. They clocked 37 secs. A fit pair.

MUSAFIR (Antoo) was in front of CHAND CHAKOR (Kheem) when covering three furlongs in 37 secs. The second-named was not extended.

NEAR IMAGE (Purtu) covered thre furlongs in 37 secs.

LADY IN WAITING gave a poor account when covering three furlongs in 38½ secs.

MOULIN ROQUE (Sheikh Ahmed) did a three furlongs spurt in 37½ secs.

MON AMI (R.B.) and STAR OF IRAN (R.B.) covered three furlongs in 38 secs.

LERINS (Evans) and MARLOW (Uttam) were concerned in a brisk spurt over three made in 36 secs. Both need watching.

PRAMILA (Uttam) and GOODWILL (Jagdesh) were sent a three furlongs spurt from 8 to 5 Moving on the bit the first-named timed 38 secs.

HAPPY RETURNS (A. Ahmed) covered three furlongs in 37 1/5 secs.

PEACE TALKS WITH MAO TSE TUNG BEGIN

Dr. Shao Li Tze Leads China's Non-Party Delegation

NANKING, Feb. 24 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Shanghai's non-party Peace Delegation today began preliminary peace talks with the Communist leader Mao Tse Tung, according to reports reaching here from usually reliable sources.

Radio telephone messages from Peiping, newly — proclaimed Communist North China capital, said the Five-Man Delegation left here last night for Mao's Headquarters at Shihchirchung, 160 miles to the south-west.

LEADERS OF DELEGATION

Veteran statesman Dr. W. W. Yen and former Ambassador to Moscow Dr. Shao Li Tze led the delegation, which is expected to fix the time and place for later formal peace negotiations between the Government and Communists.

As today's talks began, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Wu Te Chen arrived in Nanking from the Cabinet's evacuation headquarters at Canton, after a month's absence.

Premier Sun Fo himself would arrive within three or four days, Dr. Wu said.

BRIDGING GULF WITH JEN

Observers declared Dr. Wu's arrival had gone a long way to heal the split with Acting President Li Tsung-Jen which began in January when Dr. Sun evacuated to Canton.

Dr. Wu said today he knew of no differences between the President in Nanking and Premier Sun in Canton.

Their exchange of views during the President's visit to Canton last weekend had been harmonious, he declared. He said he had brought back the Cabinet's latest economic proposals for the Acting President's approval and promulgation.

Other reports today said a conference of Kuomintang (Government Party) provincial leaders would be held as soon as the Acting President returns from his flying tour of the South.

This conference would discuss what economic, political, and social reforms Provincial Governments should introduce irrespective of the progress of peace talks. These reforms would follow the lines of the British Labour Party socialisation plans, now favoured by many nationalist leaders as a means of containing Communism.

In Canton today, Finance Minister Hsu Kan announced important changes in China's financial regulations.

In future gold and silver may be freely bought and sold, and silver dollars circulated.

All foreign exchange derived from exports or from overseas remittances is to be sold to the Central Bank or its appointed banks in exchange for "foreign exchange clearance certificates" which may be used by the sellers, or transferred to a third party, to pay for imports or approved non-import requirement.

Sixteen Left In For Colaba Cup

Acceptances For Saturdays Races

The following are the Acceptances for Saturday's Races:—

THE ANAND PLATE (Div. II)—5 Furlongs.

Zalim 8-7, Tawaqul 8-7, Pavan 8-7, Lira Malt 8-7, Rustom 8-7, Star of Iran 8-7, Reform 8-7, Blue Star 8-7, Little Star 8-7, Furat 8-7, Gang Bhup 8-7 Poldo 8-7, Malabar Star 8-7, Loyal Prince 8-7, Reshone 8-7, The Conqueror 8-7, Kennereth 8-7.

THE MATUNGA PLATE (Div. I).—7 Furlongs.

Ajinkya Tara II 9-1, Marlow 9-1, Sir Galahad 9-1, Indiana 8-13, Pound Note 8-9, Shirazi 8-8, Big Hearted 8-7, Her Excellency 8-5, Ginger Lady 8-4, Untamed Prince 8-4, Glitter 8-4, Broken Mask 8-3, Puri Pakodi 8-3, Amelia 7-10.

THE MATUNGA PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furlongs.

Crown of Kolhapur 9-2, Trunk Call 9-0, My Chance 8-13, Crescendo 8-13, Pearl Mahal 8-13, Court Dancer 8-13, Kickshaw 8-10, King Richard 8-9, Galatea 8-6, Progress 8-3, Daisy Tripper 8-3, Lady Chief 8-2, Lalaji 8-1, Lady-in-Waiting 7-12, Traitor 7-8, Missing Link 7-6, Mayfair Lady 7-2, Zanzavat 7-2.

THE ANAND PLATE (Div. I)—5 Furlongs.

King of Diamonds 9-3, Manzoor 9-3, Royal Guard 9-3, Play On 9-3, Your Majesty 8-7, Chand Chakor 8-7, Bara Mulla 8-7, Lerins 8-7, Triple Alliance 8-7, Shah Fredoon 8-7.

THE GULAMHUSEIN ESSAJI CUP (Div. II)—1 Mile.

Courage 9-0, Mah-I-Nau 9-0, Show On 8-11, Embarkation 8-11, Put All 8-11, Prospero 8-11, D. Day 8-8, Super Charge 8-8, Hooded Terror 8-8, Gold Ribbon 8-6, Blue Lotus 8-5, Gay Sire 8-5, Dashera 8-1, Bronzewing 8-1, Fashion Parade 7-13, Mardan 7-11, Banshee 7-11, Hercules 7-7.

THE COLABA CUP—1 1/4 Miles.

Adeline 9-2, Near Image 9-2, Pay Master 9-1, Rajput Warrior 9-1, Baaz Bahadur 8-9, Mandii 8-8, Stylish Lady 8-7, Cocktop 8-7, Chocolate Baby 8-6, The Judge 8-5, Malakeh 8-4, Masked Player 8-4, Rana Pratap 8-1, Once Again 8-0, Pride d'Antibes 7-12, Windsor Park 7-10.

THE MANAVADAR PLATE—1 Mile.

Hindustan Zindabad 9-4, Pramila 8-10, Happy Go Lucky 8-10, Sunbathing 7-12, Flying Arrow 8-8, Jawahir 8-5, Maduri 8-3, Bramford 7-10, Goodwill 7-9, Snehprabha 7-9, Simon's Sister 7-6.

THE GULAMHUSEIN ESSAJI CUP (Div. I)—1 Mile.

Game Bid 9-0, Ghizala 8-13, Crescent 8-13, Saita 8-10, Moulin Rouge 8-9, Gay Pilot 8-9, Blue Mist 8-8, Rashtrapati 8-7, La Jawab 8-6, Coeur d'Or 8-6, Panditji 8-5, Bold Bandit 8-5, March On 8-4, Happy Returns 8-3, Queen of Gwalior 8-3, Vie On 8-1, Rang Rao 8-0 Windsor Knight 7-7.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF 'REDS'

NAGPUR, Feb. 24 (A.P.I.): Five principal active Communist workers were rounded up early this morning by the police, bringing the total number of arrests since Saturday last in Nagpur to 12. Those arrested include Mr. B. N. Mukherji and Mr. Veda Prakash Sharma, office-bearers of the provincial branch of the party.

Several houses were searched for suspected Communist activity. Some literature has been seized from two places.

All arrested persons are detained under the C. P. and Berar Public Safety Act, 1948.

AMBALA, Feb. 24 (A.P.I.): The police raided different places in Ambala early this morning and arrested seven Communist workers of the East Punjab Railway Workers Union, and detained them under the Punjab Public Security Act.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 23 (A.P.I.): Three railway workers stated to be members of the Communist Railwaymen's union were arrested today and detained in Sabarmati jail under the Public Security Measures Act.

KULNA, Feb. 24 (UPI): It is learnt that Bishnudas Chatterjee, a Communist leader of this district, who had been absconding for about three years and for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 5,000 was declared, was arrested on February 20 near Dumaria.

SILVER JUBILEE OF RADIO CLUB

Party To Bombay Governor

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Raja Sir Manaraj Singh, Governor of Bombay, and Lady Manaraj Singh were the guests of honour at a garden party that came off on the lawn of the Bombay Presidency Radio Club this evening. The occasion was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Club.

A vast cosmopolitan gathering including the Government Officials, Judges of the Bombay High Court, and members of Consular Corps of several foreign countries was present, and was entertained to a programme of music lasting for two hours. Rani Maharaj Singh distributed the prizes to the winners of the Club Tournaments.

Welcoming the guests, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, President of the Club gave a vivid discription of the activities of the Club during the last 25 years. He said that the Club was a pioneering institution in the field of radio broadcasting. He further pleaded that Government should introduce television in India on a large scale.

Mr. Morarji further announced a donation of Rs. 2,500 by the Club in aid of the Famine Relief Fund.

The Governor in a brief reply expressed his satisfaction at the progress of the Club during the 25 years of its existence. He agreed with Mr. Morarji on the desirability of introducing television in the country at an early date. He however appealed to the organisers of the Club to put forward concrete proposals, which, he said, he would be willing to put before the Government.

The programme of the silver jubilee celebrations also included a variety entertainment, a social gathering presided over by Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, an Indian music concert and children's fancy dress festival and a variety entertainment by the children of the members of the Club.

CAWNPORE 'RED' DETENU'S PETITION DISMISSED

LUCKNOW, Feb. 23, (API): The 'habeas corpus' application filed by Mr. S. S. Yusuf, Communist leader of Cawnpore now in detention, against the order of restraint, served on him by the U.P. Government directing him to reside within the municipal limits of Itapur was today dismissed by the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court as having become "infructuons."

As regards Mr. Yusuf's contention that the provincial Government had been guilty of contempt of court, the court held that Mr. Yusuf could, if he was so minded, file a fresh application "stating clearly the circumstances and facts which constitute the contempt and the persons against whom action is desired.

125 COMMUNISTS ARRESTED IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24 (API)—With the rounding up of eight more Communists in Calcutta and the district of 24-Parganas today, the total number of Communists arrested in the province since Saturday last comes to about 125. Those taken into custody include about a dozen women and a large number of railway workers.

Three More Reds Arrested

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24 (UPI): Three more Communists were arrested in Calcutta today and detained under the West Bengal Public Security Act.

About 50 arrests have been made in Calcutta during the last few days in the anti-Communist drive.

The total arrests in West Bengal is about 120.

FIVE COMMUNIST WORKERS ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24 (UPI): Five Communist workers, other than those arrested in connection with the threatened Railway or Postal strike, have been rounded up in Delhi during the past 48 hours, it is learnt authoritatively.

The Bombay Chronicle

Do little things now; so shall big things come to thee by and by asking to be done

—PERSIAN PROVERB

BOMBAY'S FINANCES

In presenting the Budget to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the Finance Minister, Mr V L. Mehta, disclaimed all desire to present any grandiose or ambitious schemes. All the expenditure incurred, he said, "was in realization of the fact that the State has to assume direct responsibility for the purposeful planning of collective action for modifying the environment of a people, the bulk of whom unfortunately eke out an existence which is much below recognized standards of civilised life." It is the active interest shown by the Bombay Government in these tasks that has led to a deficit of some Rs. 4 crores, which is to be met by fresh taxation. The extra burdens which have been placed on the province, were enumerated by Mr. Mehta: The merging into the Province of Indian States, the responsibility for the resettlement of some 3 lakhs of refugees, the repairs undertaken to the damage caused by the cyclone and the relief rendered to the scarcity areas of Gujerat are all causes beyond the control of the Government but which nevertheless entail additional responsibilities on the administration. So also is the effect of the decontrol policy in foodgrains and in cloth which was a decision taken by the Central Government. On the positive side, the Bombay Ministry's policy of Prohibition has brought on a heavy loss in revenue and a rise in expenditure on propaganda and preventive staff. Mr. Mehta called attention to the fact that the Central Government's warning not to expect any assistance in giving effect to Prohibition had not led to any slackening of the programme or abandonment of the policy. As a matter of fact, the public has been so accustomed to Budgets balanced by huge sums gathered under Excise that it is often argued that Prohibition has been the cause of deficit and higher taxation. It is to the credit of the Bombay Ministry that they are able to make effective plans for better conditions, wider education and more amenities in spite of the "sacrifice" of these large sums. The steady increase in expenditure in nation-building activities is a marked feature of Bombay budgets for almost a decade now, synchronising as it were with the adoption of Prohibition as the official policy.

Mr. Mehta drew attention to the rise in expenditure on Police since 1945. From being less than 10 per cent of the revenues, it has mounted steadily to somewhere in the region of some 14.5 per cent, whilst General Administration costs have also mounted during this period. This is not a very desirable state though Mr. Mehta referred to the increased activities of a progressive administration. It is true that the Hyderabad action and the disturbed conditions in the province were responsible for the rise in the cost of the Police but it seems almost impossible to look forward to any period when the burden of police expenditure can be appreciably reduced. It it is not one emergency, it is another, and there seems no end to the problems of administration which need an expanding staff. The Finance Minister referred to the Committee for looking into the administrative system and suggesting economies. The Committee reported in 1948, last April, recommending measures which promised immediately "a saving of some Rs. 25 lakhs a year without greatly disturbing the existing conditions of financial policy and administrative efficiency". On the long-term suggestions much more was expected. But the Committee expressly warned the Government in the light of past experience that if the departments were asked to consider the recommendations, "the report need hardly have been written." "Delay and departmental obstruction have been the lot," said the Committee, "of most reports which aimed at far-reaching reforms;" and advised Government to cut resolutely through "those two traditional blocks". The Finance Minister said, "The Committee submitted a comprehensive and very valuable report in May 1948. This has now been examined, first, by the various administrative departments and, only recently, by the Council of Ministers." The fears of the Karve Committee have been fully borne out. However, Mr. Mehta has hinted that the recommendations would be implemented "shortly."

The expansion of spending on Education, the reorganization of health and medical services, the activities connected with the Grow More Food programme, the encouragement of cottage industries—all these are the Bombay Government's vigorous constructive programme. It is difficult to see how more could possibly be spent on the various measures in the conditions existing in the country. In Education, for instance, work has to begin with the training of teachers, the provision of buildings and the introduction of craft teaching. Progress has necessarily to proceed, as Mr. Mehta observed, stage by stage. The Bombay Government has, it is true applied a system of 'priorities' to utilise the money at its disposal most economically. But apart from the money itself, the administration needs time to adjust itself to new changes and to achieve a stable progress. Where there would have been relief is in the spheres of taxation which for the second year has been extended to fresh items. Mr. Mehta has mentioned the Province's representation to the Centre for a larger share of the Income Tax receipts than it is now getting. Here he will get general support for the sentiment that Bombay has not received justice. In the reallocations to provinces, all provinces except Bombay—we leave out divided Bengal and Punjab whose problems too have been reduced—receives between 20 to 50 per cent. Bombay gets a bare 5 per cent. Considering that so large a share of the work in connection with refugees falls to Bombay and that the size of the Province has been greatly expanded, this is most unfair.

Mr. Mehta's new taxes are four. Of these, three will not be generally well received. The extention of the sales tax which accounts for the bulk of the extra receipts, is open to all the objections to which the sales tax itself was subject. In practical working too, it has been found to encourage black-marketing in so far as several dealers persuade customers to accept goods without receipt on the pretext of saving them the sales tax. The new electricity duty for all the persuasive pleadings of the Finance Minister will hit the more enterprising citizen who resorts to it for purposes other than the usual fan and light consumption, and it is an extra burden on industry. Mr. Mehta argued that the new tax on advertisements has been inspired by the exemption that the newspapers secured under the Sales Tax. That exemption was due to the difficulties of recovery from the public as well as the inadvisability of levying a tax on a source of information. The new tax hits the press even harder since newspapers are sustained not by sales but by advertising.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

DURBAN, Feb. 23 (PTI-Reuter): A Zulu clergyman told the Court of Inquiry into the recent Natal racial rioting to-day that there could be no peace between Indians and Africans while Europeans "continue to treat Indians preferentially."..... ..

The witness, the Reverend Alphaeus Hamilton, was giving evidence on behalf of the Durban Branch of the Natal Bantu Minister's Association representing nearly all African churches in the province.

Until the Africans were given the same opportunities as Indians they would continue to fight with them and not with the European, Mr. Hamilton said.

★

Recalling the unanimous decision of the Panthic Party to join the Congress, Sardar Baldev Singh complains that Master Tara Singh later went back on the agreement and "began attacking the Government and indulging in bitter communal invectives." Masterji's "public utterances of late", Sardar Baldev Singh complains further, "became objectionable and wholly unconstructive."

But we don't know why all this should be made a ground for grievance. All that has happened is that during the agreement period Masterji got—er—sort of loot but has now become himself again.

★

The B. N. R. Employees Union opposing the move to launch a strike on March 9 has at the same time requested Mr. Jayaprakash Narain that the All-India Railwaymen's Federation's Working Committe should discuss the situation following the arrests of leaders of certain railway unions.

But why does the situation need discussing? The All-India Railwaymen's Federation took disciplinary action against strike-bent Unions ov expelling them. The Government has taken disciplinary action against leaders of those belligerent Unions by arresting them.

★

In the Linguistic Division debate in the Bombay Assembly, one advocate said that Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Gadgil had amply proved the self-sufficiency of Maharashtra Province.

Not we hope in the affairs of the Central Cabinet?

But sorry. We had failed to read on further. They had proved the self-sufficiency of Maharashtra Province by statistics. But the orator did not say whether statistical self-sufficiency was proved with or without Bombay.

★

Criticising the persistent differences between the two Congress groups in Hyderabad, Sardar Patel said in one of his Madras speeches: "What is their difference, I do not understand. Are they going to take the place of the Nizam? Or, are they out to serve the people of Hyderabad?"

Perhaps both.

★

The latest reports of the situation in Burma are that Karen rebels have taken more towns in Central Burma and the Communists have attacked Akyab in Arakan.

What we like about the situation is the Karen-Communist—"Popular Democratic"?—Front.

★

A Syrian Foreign Office spokesman announces that the Syrian Government has officially protested to the United States, Britain etc. against the holding of the Israeli Constituent Assembly in Jerusalem.

We have no fear that the protest will not be officially ignored.

★

Agreement between the French Government and Bao Dai has been reached on all points after th ex-Emperor and the French Premier had earlier met" in an atmosphere of perfect understanding and reciprocal trust."

This "reciprocal trust" is a positive assurance that the problem of Indo-China has been definitely solved, not one way, but the other.

BATTLE OVER B. C. G. VACCINATION

Objection To Virtual Compulsion In City

Open Letter To "Twelve Well-Known Doctors In India"

Following is an "Open Letter" to the twelve well-known doctors in India, headed by Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal".

Dear Sirs,

We understand from several of the newspapers of India of the past few days that you are convinced "that B.C.G. vaccine is only one of the many measures to be employed for the control of tuberculosis" and that if it is "carried out on a mass scale it can be expected to reduce tuberculosis mortality in India very considerably." We appreciate that no doubt the precipitous commencement of this mass vaccination of students with tuberculosis virus in Bombay has been done with the motive of human service—but as intelligent citizens with the good of our children and our country at heart we feel it necessary to put forward the following questions and observations with the expectation of adequate answers being forthcoming.

In "The National Standard", Feb. 21, 1949 it is stated that Bombay doctors are "actively co-operating with the Government in the compulsory use of this anti-tuberculosis vaccine." No other Bombay paper seems to mention the matter till February 22nd. "The Times of India", (P.5) gives confirmation that the previous day the "campaign" was "launched when about 600 students of the V. J. Technical Institute were vaccinated." In view of the above the following facts and queries arise:—

(1) This "campaign" was "launched upon the public without proper warning or preparation of the people in a most arbitrary manner. Is it presumed by those behind it that there are no intelligent or informed citizens; or none deserving education and information along the lines of health and welfare of their children?

(2) Definite and precise information about B.C.G. vaccine, its method of use, purpose and history have not been given. Merely opinions have been stated sparingly and cautiously. The people and especially parents have the right to be informed with facts 'before' such measures are taken upon their children by the Government or any group of doctors.

(3) The B.C.G. vaccine and all that pertains to it is still in the experimental stage and it is therefore an outrage to impose it on the people — especially on children! To quote a European authority;— H. Malmros, M.D., Physician-in-Charge, Central Hospital, Oerebro, Sweden, "My material is certainly large, but the observation period is as yet too short to allow of my definite conclusions regarding the efficacy of B.C.G. vaccination. Investigators from other areas in Scandinavia however, point in the same direction." ("The Hindu", Feb. 13, 1949).

(4) Who is standing guarantor of this wholesale vaccination with tuberculosis virus — both the process and its results? There have been horrible disasters because of it in the past — who is the present guarantor for the health and lives of our youth? To be specific: Who guarantees that not more than 14 days elapse between the preparation and administration of B.C.G. vaccine. There was a slip which caused the famous Disaster of Lubec, but discovering this fact did not bring the 72 babies that were killed by it back to life! And what of the following points:—

1. Vaccine must be of standard strength.
2. There must be controls—
3. Controls and vaccinated cases should:— be selected for alternation to eliminate possibility of bias; should have identical follow-up; should come from same locality; should come from similar age groups; should come from similar racial group.
4. Contact with cases must be maintained—
5. Exposure conditions of cases must be known throughout the study period.
6. A reliable diagnosis of death. ("The Hindu", Feb. 13, '49)

How will the few teams of 1 doctor, 1 nurse and 1 attendant cope with these necessities for safety and conscientious administration — with thousands of vaccinated youths?

(5) The Disaster of Lubec, Germany, was whitewashed — but its appalling tragedy is recorded in one of the leading medical journals of England: "The Lancet" in a long series of Notices, and in the "JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION", for anyone to read who will.

(6) Are parents to have no say as to how their children's health is to be maintained and treated?

(7) Has the launching of this campaign been legalized by having the necessary laws passed in the proper manner? "Compulsion" must be backed by law — or has the press made a mistake in stating that it is compulsory?

(8) Since the safe use of B.C.G. vaccine is a controversial matter even amongst medicos—all over the world—how can even a "bluff" of "Compulsion" be used by any group of them with any justice or right?

(9) What Law compels us, citizens of Free India or our children, to be injected willy-nilly with tuberculosis virus?

(10) Experienced doctors in the U.S.A. say:— "Vaccination with B.C.G. must not be regarded as a substitute for approved public health measures, nor can vaccination of the general populace be recommended at the present time except for carefully controlled investigated problems" (National Tuberculosis Association, N.Y. Jan. '49)

Are Indian doctors so much more experienced and sure of themselves that they dare to do exactly what is warned against by American doctors?

(11) Who is paying for this "campaign"? Even if at "comparatively cheap cost" ("Free Press", Feb. 23rd 1949) are public funds being used for this questionable medical effort? If so, they would be far better spent on sanitation and other "approved public health measures" which would not only eliminate tuberculosis but many other diseases at the same time!

NO PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

(12) Dr. B. Patel, Secretary of the B.C.G. Vaccination Committee of Bombay, is quoted as stating that the under-nourished could be safely vaccinated.

What about those who may, unknown to themselves (or the vaccinating doctors), be suffering from heart disease, nephritis, diabetes, epelepsy, miliary tuberculosis for whom even "diagnostic injections are dangerous" as stated by another American authority, Prof. Maurice Fishberg, M.D., in his Book "PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS"?

Evidently no precautions are being taken to ensure that people suffering from these conditions will not receive the B.C.G. vaccine? Also if any such should die after injection it would no doubt be "supposed" that they had succumbed to the disease and not its activation by the B.C.G. injection.

In closing we would draw pertinent attention to the article by Mr. A. V. Raman, Editor of "People's Health" printed in the "Hindu" (February 13th 1949) before quoted. Madras has also "launched" a B.C.G. campaign on the uneducated and uninformed people — but protests are being made there also — we will hope not too late to somewhat stem the tide of this dangerous movement before it spreads over the whole country.

The letter is signed by — Jer M. Madan, P. Shiva Rao, A. T. K. Mendon, M. P. Mani, E. M. Hughes, Charlatte B. Sen Broeck, Dilip R. Kothare, S. D. Mistry, N. A. Subramanian, Lakshmi N. Iyer, B. S. Vakil, R. S. Swarna and others.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Air-India Workers Misled

Sir,—We have seen the letter from Mr. U. Ramakrishna signing for the Strike Committee of the Air-India Employees' Union under the heading "Air-India Workers' Case" appearing in your issue dated February, 23, 1949.

The letter contains a number of statements which are either wholly wrong or misleading half-truths. To deal with all the points would take a considerable space of your valuable paper. Our simple answer to the letter is that, from the commencement of the talks before the Government Conciliator, the Company agreed to the matter being referred to any impartial authority, such as an adjudicator to decide whether the Company had loyally observed the terms of the agreement, whether the new documents put forward were justified and whether the increase in Dearness Allowance voluntarily given by the Company was fair and reasonable. The Company is even now prepared for such an adjudication.

On the other hand, the representatives of the Union took from the very beginning the attitude that they had no faith in the Government machinery of conciliation for disputes between Management and labour, that they were not prepared to accept any adjudication and that they would resort to a strike even if it was illegal if their demands were not granted. This obviously meant that the Management had either to surrender completely or face a strike.

As regards the arrests, the Company is in no way concerned with these, nor is it certain that the arrests are necessarily connected with this illegal strike, as appears to have been made clear by the representatives of the Home Ministry of the Government of Bombay interviewed by the strikers. The Company feels that the workers have been badly misguided and misled, with the result that considerable loss and inconvenience has been caused to the Company, to the workers and to the general public. The Company still hopes that wiser counsels will prevail and the workers will call off the strike, join their duties and work loyally and whole-heartedly in their own interests as well as in the interests of the Company and the public.— Yours, etc.,

G. V. BEWOOR
For Air-India Ltd.

Bus Problems

Sir,—Permit me to invite the attention of BEST authorities to the plight of people bound for distant places in Bombay such as Worli and Mahim. Many of the office-going people who have to catch "O" route bus, find it difficult to get buses frequently. They have to stand in queues for fairly long time and even if any Bus comes, it has hardly any room to accommodate more persons from the long queue. It is, therefore, requested that the BEST authorities should increase the number of vehicles on this route so at to give relief to the public. I would suggest that, between 8-30 a.m. and 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p m and 6-30 p m. two extra Buses be started to and from the Flora Fountain stand so that the people are spared from the daily hardship of waiting in queue for long time.

Yours, etc.,

G. R. SHARMA.

Provincialism In Government Offices

Sir,—It is deplorable that an Indian should be disqualified for a Government appointment under the pretext that the individual is not a domicile of a particular province. As the Indian states have either acceded to the Indian Union or merged with the respective provinces, there is no difference between an Indian of the Union and of a State.

It would be even more inappropriate to extend the same provincial autonomy in appointments of services in Central Government offices. Posts and Telegraph Department is entirely a Central subject and the Circle offices are partly governed by provincial administration.

Rules and regulations regarding Provincial domicile were framed at a time when there was a foreign Imperial rule in our own land. The Britishers made rules and regulations which suited them to carry on their administration in this sub Continent. Is it not shameful to see an Indian disqualified for a Central Government service because he is not an individual of a stipulated place? There should not be any reservation for any caste or creed in the appointments of the Central Government offices where every Indian has every claim for holding any responsible job. The disastrous communal venom has just only been faded, when a monstrous peril of Provincialism leaps in. Efficiency is obstructed by Provincialism.

A secular democratic state always requires efficient workers irrespective of caste and creed. It is only when there is a healthy competition for efficiency that the best services can be obtained.—Yours etc.

P. K. PADMANABHAN

Gujerat Famine Relief

PLEA FOR ALL AID TO SUFFERERS

BOMBAY, Thursday:

A public meeting to consider the organisation of relief for the famine-stricken areas of Gujerat was held this evening at the Blavatsky Lodge. Mrs. Jayashree Raijee presided.

The President said that a strong appeal should be made to the public to procure all possible help for relief work. Besides food, the most urgent needs of the famine areas were clothes and medicine and workers to administer to the wants of the Gujeratis. Bombay, added Mrs. Raijee, which was always in the forefront in helping a good cause, should respond whole-heartedly to this call.

A concerted drive for relief should be made, said Mr. Indulal Yagnik, who during his recent tour of the famine areas found people supplementing food with Bengal gram, which in some parts was of a poor quality. Mr. Yagnik added that a better quality of gram should be supplied

CONTRACTORS EXPLOITING LABOUR

He stated, further, that contractors of labour were exploiting the situation and making huge profits, deducting part of the wages of workers for providing implements for their work. Government while engaging labour for famine work should supply the implements needed.

Mrs. Saudhamini Mehta, who visited part of the famine areas, said that the Women's Relief Committee was doing really good work. The shortage of milk was being made up for by the supply of skimmed milk powder and vitamin tablets by the Government.

The speaker observed that Bombay which responded so admirably during the Bengal famine, did not show as much enthusiasm in helping Gujerat which was so near at hand.

A resolution appointing a Relief Committee to devise measures for the collection and distribution of relief was passed. Mrs. Jayashree Raijee was appointed Chairman of the Committee, with Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, President of the All-India Women's Conference, Mr. Ashok Mehta and others as members.

A donation of Rs. 1,000 was made towards relief by Mrs. Chinchil Ghia.

HELSINKI Feb. 23 (P.T.I. Reuter): Finland's Social Democratic Government succeeded in remaining in power tonight by narrowly winning a second confidence motion soon afterwards.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Unhelpful

In his public speech at Madras, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel referred to the differences among Hyderabad Congressmen and said he failed to understand why they should quarrel if they possess a consciousness of their obligations and were out to serve the people of Hyderabad rather than "to take the place of the Nizam." This is the feeling of others too in India. To them it all appears to be an unhealthy and undignified scramble for power. It is the duty of Congressmen in both camps to restore the prestige and unity of the Congress and to return to their main obligation. But this is not attained by sulky non-co-operation any more than by active internecine conflict. And Swami Ramanandta Tirth and his friends have, according to a United Press of India report from Hyderabad, now chosen the former. This course does not help the Congress or the cause of Hyderabad. And it is the cause that counts. It is to be hoped that Sardar Patel's forthcoming visit will instil into both factions a sense of the common and main obligation.

Welcome Statement

Every Indian patriot possessing any sense of responsibility will firmly oppose communalism in any form because it strikes at the very root of the secular democratic State, which India must be in the interests of its future prosperity and greatness. And Sardar Baldev Singh is a Sikh leader of known and acknowledged patriotism and sense of responsibility. His denunciation of the efforts of Master Tara Singh and certain other Akali leaders to revive Sikh communalism in all its obnoxious aspects, that are so patently dangerous to the safety, solidarity and progress of India, deserves notice. His statement, which is a solemn call to the Sikhs to hold aloof from such leaders and their activities and to think and act in terms of Indian secular nationalism, is as welcome as it was, of course, expected. It is welcome not only because it constitutes a timely call to Sikhs by a responsible Sikh leader but also because it convincingly exposes Master Tara Singh and his fanatical mentality.

Call To Sikhs

In 1948, Sardar Baldev Singh recalls, Master Tara Singh was a party to the unanimous decision of the Panthic Party in the East Punjab Legislature to join the Congress. With that decision "we cast our lot with the national organisation without any reservation." Master Tara Singh having committed himself to this lot, deliberately went back on his commitment later and since then he has been "attacking the Government and indulging in bitter communal invectives" and his public utterances have become "objectionable and wholly unconstructive." Masterji has shown himself to be an irresponsible leader, whose word cannot be relied on. But what is worse is that by his present efforts, seconded by a few others, he is seeking—apart from harming the cause of nationalism and his country to besmirch the name and reputation of the Sikh Panth. And the mischief has not ended with the recent Delhi episode. There is to be organised a "Protest Day" on March 2. In addition to creating further trouble on perhaps an all-India scale, it means that the Sikhs are to be asked to disgrace themselves. Let them beware. And let them follow the lead of Sardar Baldev Singh. That is the path to patriotic and honourable existence.

Foreign Experts And Drink

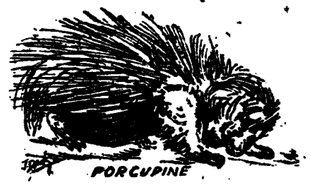
Of all the objections put forward against the suggestion that the Prohibition Bill should be made applicable to foreigners as well as Indians, the most astounding is that technical experts will not be willing to come on those terms. A local newspaper observes that foreigners can call the tune only when they are wanted as tourists or as technicians, and adds, with bibulous sarcasm, "Perhaps, who knows, the India of the future, by offering salaries on a scale as yet unimagined, will be able to build up a teetotal army of all nationalities which might subsequently man the United Nations."

If anything, the experts from abroad who drank, usually asked for much higher salaries than the non-drinking ones.

Not content with this, it speaks of Mr. L. M. Patil's speech as that of one "intoxicated by the exuberance of his own verbosity". Not is this all, its readers are told with a grand air that a weak case is being bolstered up by vituperation and bluster; and with a windy pomposity, the Government is warned that owing to its delusions on the subject of drink there has arisen the "apparent lack of co-operation and misunderstanding about which many leaders have lately complained." We were not aware that any leader had complained of not receiving co-operation from the kind of unbalanced mind revealed in these fulminations. It is some consolation that the writer who has scoured the world for anti-prohibition quotations with which to illumine his hazy and bleared exposition, accepts the need for "rigid liquor control" and temperance; and graciously permits that Prohibition may be given a fair trial.

OPEN AIR

The Porcupine, different though it is in appearance from other members of the family, is a rodent and a relative of the Squirrel and the Rat. Like the rat, it sleeps by day and comes out to feed during the hours of darkness. I remember one night when driving through the jungle, we had to follow a porcupine for sometime because it was running purposefully along the cart-rut of the narrow road. It seemed to care very little for the noise of the car behind, and we felt that it turned off the road only because it wanted to, and not because it was afraid of us, though I am sure it would have been a different story had we been on foot! The Porcupine is an armoured animal which is protected from its enemies by long sharp, pointed quills. At the approach of danger it raises its quills and proves such a formidable adversary that few animals dare to attack it. A similar animal is the hedgehog, which is, I believe, rarely seen in India, though it is quite common in cooler countries. The hedgehog has shorter prickles and rolls itself up into a tight ball when in danger, so that its soft-furred underparts are completely covered by its sharp spines.



D. R.

RISING EXPENDITURE & FALLING REVENUE

Mehta Presents Budget Proposals To Bombay Assembly

NEW TAXES INCLUDE LEVY ON NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT

Bombay Thursday

A lucid exposition of the factors affecting the financial structure of the Bombay province was given by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay in his speech presenting the budget estimates and the taxation proposals to the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

In the course of his speech, the minister referred to the passing away of Mahatma Gandhi and other changes on the political horizon in India and abroad. He also referred to the police action in Hyderabad and the operations in Kashmir. These along with the colossal expenditure for refugee relief and rehabilitation and on import of foodstuffs from abroad constituted a great drain on the public exchequer.

"All these factors induced inflationary trends which got accentuated with the rise in prices that followed in the wake of the removal of controls over food, cloth and various other commodities. It is no use disguising the fact that an acute economic crisis developed six months ago and created a situation which has called for heroic efforts on the part of Governments, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, to meet this grave emergency."

LESS SUBVENTION FROM CENTRE

Continuing Mr. Mehta said: "The measures that we take have not only to be generally in consonance with the principles formulated by the Centre but have also to be correlated to its programme. In the first place, it is necessary for us to strive our utmost to ensure the balancing of the budget. Secondly, we have to keep capital expenditure well within the limits of our current borrowing capacity. Thirdly, we have to refrain from drawing on accumulated balances and reserves or liquidating investments made out of our various funds. Lastly, with the curtainment of outlays by the Centre, we have to be prepared for an immediate cut, of roughly a third, in the subventions on our development plans as originally promised by the Government of India. We have thus provided in the budget for a subvention of only Rs. 2.27 lakhs during 1949-50. The Central Government, however, have made it more or less clear that the reduction that has been effected may be made good subsequently. It is purely as an anti-inflationary measure that a cut has been made. It will, all the same, certainly have the effect of slightly retarding the pace of the process of development; though over a long period there need be no departure from the programme involving an outlay of Rs. 75 crores as it has been presented to the Legislature."

But while, on the one hand, we have striven to the best of our ability to postpone expenditure or to economize wherever possible, there are, on the other hand, conditions, arising out of forces some of which are beyond our control, that have added considerably to our financial commitments. The first of these is the progress that has been achieved since the last budget was framed in the process of merging into the Province of Bombay of territories which were designated Indian States, with their own rulers. During the year 1948. The number of principalities which have thus merged was 53 (apart from 254 estates and talukas) resulting in an addition to the area of the Province by 33,683 square miles and to its population by 44 lakhs. I need hardly add that these figures do not include Baroda and Kolhapur whose decision to cast in their lot with us is only very recent. Legislation has now been enacted at the Centre to secure the full integration of these territories with the Province. Pending the issue of the requisite notification by the Government of India, the bulk of the Indian States which have been allowed to merge do not become part of the Province. Their revenue and expenditure are, therefore, shown as Deposits under a separate budget head. Even now it is too early to assess with accuracy the ultimate effect of this process of integration on the finances of the Province. For the present, the only observation that I can permit myself to make is the reorganisation of the administrative machinery of the new areas, that the levelling up of their standards of salaries, the provision of amenities and services and the initiation of schemes of development appear to demand a scale of expenditure which will, at the outset, not be fully covered by the accretion to our revenues from these areas.

"The second factor to which I shall now turn is the responsibility we have assumed for the relief, resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees. Until June last, this was treated as entirely a Central responsibility. Thereafter, arrangements were devised for transferring local control to us. A new department for Relief and Rehabilitation has been created to attend to this work. The influx of persons who evacuated from Western Pakistan, particularly Sind, continued until about the close of 1948. The total number who have sought shelter in the Province is estimated to exceed 3 lakhs. Of these, a little over 2,00,000 have been accommodated in the camps provided by Government. These camps number 21 and are spread over different parts of the Province. To feed this population, an allotment of 2.20 crores was sanctioned originally.

"This is a new factor in the political, social and economic life of the Province which will, for years to come, have to be the special concern of those in charge of its administration."

CYCLONE AND FAMINE

Mr. Mehta then referred to the two calamities that have overtaken the province during the year — the cyclone of November 22 and the failure of the monsoon in Gujerat. After retailing the relief measures so far undertaken he said:—

"It is not my desire to unfold a tale of woe; but I must present a narration of events which have left their impress on the finances of the Province. The cyclone and the famine in Gujarat—as also the scarcity conditions prevailing in parts of the Karnatak—have seriously impaired the food resources of the province. With the removal of the food controls at the end of 1947, compulsory procurement was abandoned in the province and we had to depend principally upon imported foodgrains to enable us to feed the rationed cities, leaving the rest of the areas from which rationing was withdrawn to depend upon their respective local resources. These were supplemented, where necessary, through fair price shops, the responsibility for provisioning which was assumed by Government. Till the end of 1947, the Government of India met the entire losses involved in passing on the foodgrains to the consumers at the stipulated rates. However, according to an arrangement which the Government of India introduced during the year, the province was called upon to bear 33-1/3 per cent. of the difference between the cost price and the issue price, the latter being kept stationary lest it upset unduly the cost of living index in the rationed industrial areas. Our share of the loss on account of this subsidy would come to about Rs. 5 crores in the current year. With the reimposition of controls and of the compulsory procurement levy, we had hoped that our dependence on imported foodgrains would be lessened in the year 1949-50. The untimely rains and the famine have, unfortunately, meant a large fall in the expected realisation from our procurement operations. Accordingly, we shall have to fall back, even more largely than in the current year, on foodgrains received through the Government of India. The basis for sharing the deficit between the cost price and the issue price was varied by the Government of India towards the close of 1948. Under the new arrangement, we have to meet 25 per cent. of the deficit. On this basis, it is estimated that the provincial share of the deficit will amount to Rs. 4 crores in 1949-50.

DEFICIT EXPECTED

"I shall now turn to the effect of all these factors on the finances of the Province. The expenditure debitable to revenue which was placed at Rs. 44.02 crores in the budget estimates for 1948-49 has increased to Rs. 51.91 crores. The biggest change is provided by the operations under budget head "47-Miscellaneous Departments" where the figure of Rs. 2.19 crores shown in the budget estimates for 1948-49 has risen to Rs. 6.12 crores, largely because of the liability imposed on us to share the loss on account of the food subsidy, to which I have referred in the previous paragraph. The cost of General Administration has risen from Rs. 1.95 crores to Rs. 2.69 crores for the reasons mentioned earlier. Police expenditure went up by as much as Rs. 92.16 lakhs. On the other side, the revenue receipts rose from Rs. 44.08 crores to Rs. 50.94 crores, the improvement being mainly due to better receipts from our share of the income tax and from sales tax. On the basis of these revised estimates of the revenue receipts and expenditure of the current year, it is now expected that, instead of the small surplus of Rs. 6.42 lakhs anticipated at the time the budget was framed last year, there may be a deficit of Rs. 97.47 lakhs.

"Among the factors that have influenced our estimates for the next year, one of the most important is the progress that we propose to make in the bringing about a state of complete prohibition by 31st March 1950. It is Government's desire to see that the goal that they set before themselves, and which was accepted by the people of the Province, is reached as originally planned. Nothing has happened during the period that has elapsed since Government took their decision that should deter them from going ahead with the programme.

"The loss of revenue that has to be borne is undoubtedly heavy; but it was fully provided for when Government framed their development programme. In their general approach to the combating of inflation, the Government of India have made it clear to Provincial Governments that no assistance will be extended by the Centre for the financing of provincial schemes for the abolition of Zemindari or the enforcement of total prohibition. However, inasmuch as for the purpose of completing our prohibition programme, we do not seek any aid from the Centre, Government do not feel called upon to slacken the pace of its execution. At the same time, in order to minimize the loss of revenue and to prevent the misuse of alcoholic preparations that are not consumed as beverages, Government have already raised the duty on Indian-made foreign liquor and increased the licence fees for the manufacture of rectified and denatured spirit, etc. The enhanced duties will, it is expected, bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 1.50 crore, which, I may add, has been taken into account while framing the budget estimates.

COST OF POLICE

"Another factor of which account must be taken is the responsibility which the Province has to shoulder for the maintenance of peaceful conditions. Thanks to effective preventive action and the co-operation extended by the public in general, we witnessed no major communal or other disorder during the year. With Hyderabad's territory bordering on six districts of the Province, the situation was naturally tense for several months. Hence when the end of the police operations came about five months ago, the Province breathed a sigh of relief. Although, for the future, the merging of the areas of the erstwhile Indian States will simplify the enforcement of the law in the Province, at the present juncture this step has added to our financial commitments. The sectarian, bigoted mentality which led to the greatest tragedy of the modern age, unfortunately, still prevails in some parts of the Province and appears to have found expression, here and there, through an organization which prefers to work in secret and has, therefore, to be dealt with as an anti-social element. An equally anti-social force is the one which believes in fomenting disorder in the hope that disorder will pave the way for revolution. The enforcement of law and order with a view to prevent the undermining of the foundations of Independent India has imposed on the administration a financial strain, which is reflected in the following figures of expenditure on the Police:—

	Amount (Rupees in crores).	Percentage of revenue.
1945-46	3.10	8.9
1946-47	4.92	12.2
1947-48	5.72	13.1
1948-49 (revised ..	6.86	13.5
1949-50 (budget) ..	7.02	14.4

HOUSING PROGRAMME

"But while the threat to law and order can be met if we remain vigilant in the guarding of our newly-won liberties, law and order itself must break down if we fail in our primary task of providing food, clothing and shelter for the people. It is to the provision of these elementary needs of mankind that we have first to address ourselves. In the matter of housing, we have fair progress to report. The programme chalked out for the year was completed and we have added 286 new tenements in Bombay, 3,313 (including renovated military hutments) in the suburbs of Bombay, 500 in Ahmedabad, and 520 in Sholapur. The number of new tenements expected to be provided during 1949-50 is 4,555. Against a budget provision of Rs. 1.60 crore (and a supplementary grant of Rs. 31 lakhs), expenditure, according to the latest available figures, amounts to Rs. 1.79 crores. The provision for the next year is Rs. 2.37 crores. The figures are exclusive of Rs. 35 lakhs for loans to co-operative housing societies. Negotiations were carried on with the Government of India for a loan of Rs. 4 crores to enable us to quicken the pace of development. A sum of Rs. 2 crores was sanctioned on the condition that it should be utilized for such part of the programme as could fit in subsequently with the plans which were formulated by the Central Government.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Mr. Mehta then dwelt at length with the food position, the consequences of decontrol and the reimposition of control both on food and cloth and what it meant to the finances of the province. Detailing the steps taken to increase production through irrigation he said:

"Among the major works taken in hand, I would make mention particularly of the Mahi and Meshwa projects in Gujarat, the Gangapur project in Maharashtra and the Ghataprabha project in the Karnatak. The survey of the Koyna, Tapi and Narmada projects are well under way. Special attention has been devoted to the extension of well-boring operations. Power-boring machines have been designed and constructed locally as also imported from America. These are expected to carry out 50,000 feet boring per year, resulting in an addition of about 5,000 acres to the land under irrigation. Some idea of the progress achieved or contemplated in the field of increasing our water resources can be had from the following set of figures:—

	Amount 1948-49 (Rs. in lakhs)	1949-50
WELLS		
Loans	111.40	138.00
Subsidies	36.25	40.00
Minor Irrigation Works	88.94	48.48
Major Irrigation	60.09	125.50
Bunding scheme	14.49	33.00

"It has been Government's aim during the last three years to tap new sources of organic manures, to organize supplies and to make these available in a systematic manner to the smallest agriculturist. The use of groundnut oil-cake as a fertilizer has been encouraged for paddy and other food crops; and, where necessary, chemical fertilizers too have been provided to supplement the other manurial resources. Incidentally, those who urge an extension of the use of concentrates and fertilizers may note that it is mainly for cultivation under irrigation that such aids to increased production may be suitable. The financial provisions for efforts in all these directions are given in the following table:—

	1948-49 (Rs. in lakhs)	1949-50
Oil cakes	8.00	18.60
Chemical Fertilizers ..	21.75	75.75
Composts	6.19	5.98

"Where large areas of waste lands have to be brought rapidly under cultivation or weed-infested lands made to give proper yields for our immediate needs, the use of mechanical aids to cultivation has, experience shows, proved valuable. It is some years now since Government set up a mechanical cultivation section of the Agricultural Department. The services of the tractor units set up by this section of the Department have been extended in all suitable areas, in collaboration with district rural development boards. The number of the machines in service during the year was 102, the number of districts served by them was 15, and the area covered 60,000 acres. A sum of Rs. 22.62 lakhs has been provided in next year's budget for maintaining and strengthening the tractor equipment. In addition, a comprehensive scheme for bringing under cultivation of 3,00,000 acres of waste lands, for clearing up 8,00,000 acres of weed-infested land, and for settling agricultural colonists in newly opened areas has been drawn up and is under examination by the Government of India. The construction of tube wells is also part of this programme. The outlay on the entire programme is estimated at Rs. 8.58 crores.

"If it is found, after scrutiny, that the scheme can be fitted into the plans of the Central Government, it will be submitted to the delegation of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which is now on a visit to India. The financial implications of the scheme are to be discussed with the members of the delegation as also the conditions on which it will be financed by the International Bank. If it goes through, Government believe it will be very helpful in reducing the chronic deficiency which the Province faces in feeding its population." ....

TRADING ESTATES

Explaining Government's idea of Trading Estates Mr. Mehta said:—

"What the pattern of the trading esates will be can be gauged from the Arbe Milk Colony constructed and established by Government. All the aids to production that have been enumerated above have been provided under this scheme. At present, seven units have been completed and ten more are expected to be completed before the rains. The provision made for the purpose in the current budget was Rs. 44.25 lakhs. The entire scheme involves an outlay of Rs. 3 crores. As it is intended to put the programme through as early as possible, a further provision of Rs. 48 lakhs has been made in the budget for the next year for the construction of 12 out of the remaining 15 units. When the units are occupied we shall have arrangements provided for the stabling, feeding and milking of some 17,000 cattle in proper sanitary and hygienic surroundings. The city will then be rid of conditions of slumdum, both for cattle and for those looking after them, which tarnish its fair name

"Another project of Government which has made noteworthy headway is that for the nationalization of motor transport by road for passengers. The scheme involves an aggregate outlay of a little over Rs 6 crores on our part, against which a provision of Rs. 2 crores was made in the current year's budget. The corresponding provision for the next year is Rs. 2.27 crores. The number of zones selected for nationalization for the first stage was 5., covering 5 districts. Next year's programme will witness an extension of the scheme to 5 additional zones, covering 7 distrcts. The experience gained so far is encouraging, particularly the manner in which the travelling public have appreciated the amenities and the regularity of service that nationalization has brought in its wake. The revenue receipts have also been satisfactory hitherto.

GRANT TO LOCAL BOARDS

"In addition to the allocation of a share of provincial revenues sanctioned previously, Government have agreed to assign to district local boards two per cent. of the net forest revenue, involving a diversion to them of a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs out of the estimated receipts for 1949-50. Another item of interest is the provision of a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for grants to local bodies which take in hand schemes for the housing of their Harijan employees.

"It may be added here that of the total number of the 3,165 wells for village water supply sanctioned for construction, 534 have been constructed at a cost of Rs 32 lakhs for urban areas liberal aid has been promised to municipalities undertaking water supply schemes, the most ambitious of the projects being the one known as the Neersagar scheme for Hubli and Dharwar estimated to cost Rs. 1.41 crore."

FORWARD EDUCATION

After dealing with the "fair progress" made in the reorganisation of health services and the increased expenditure on medical education, Mr. Mehta turned to Government's achievements in the field of education.

"In the field of education, stage by stage, we progress towards the goal of universal primary education. The training of teachers, the provision of buildings, the introduction of craft teaching, all these claimed attention during the year. Action taken on the Ghate-Parulekar Report indicates the lines on which Government wish to improve the system of secondary education. The provision of hostels attached to colleges and for girls is another item in the programme of educational development. Increased grants have been proposed for non-Government Arts Colleges and to the University of Bombay. Besides this, Government's keenness and solicitude for higher education is evident from their decison to set up a University at Poona, to accept the proposal for the establishment of a University for the Karnatak and to pave the ground for a similar development for Gujarat by aiding in the establishment of a medical and an engineering college in Ahmedabad. Finance has to be provided for all these new educational developments, for the extension of adult education, for the promotion of the new library movement, and for the provision of free education at all stages to students belonging to the backward classes. Expenditure on education shows a progressive increase as seen in the following figures:—

	1947-48	1948-49 Revised	1949-50 Budget
	(rupees in lakhs)		
University	36.52	68.72	74.27
Secondary	68.63	92.96	1,13.80
Primary	4,27.74	5,56.25	5,90.67
Special	33.94	55.94	84.28
Other	52.22	63.56	81.23
	6,19.06	8.37.43	9,44.25

MORE DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Mr. Mehta then referred to the increase in dearness allowance to Government servants.

The Government of India have recently passed orders increasing by Rs. 10 the dearness allowance of all their servants in receipt of Rs. 250 or less as pay. The orders take effect from 1st January 1949. Accepting the principle underlying the action of the Central Government, the Government of Bombay also propose, with effect from 1st January 1949, to raise by Rs. 10 per month the rate of dearness allowance payable to all grades of their employees in receipt of pay not exceeding Rs. 250 per month. The cost involved will be approximately Rs. 2 crores for a full year, for which a lump sum provision is made in next year's budget.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Mr. Mehta proceeding said: "Having depicted the general background it is now possible to present a picture of the budgetary position for 1949-50. The revenue receipts are estimated to be Rs. 48,80.76 lakhs and the expenditure debitable to revenue Rs. 52,40.74 lakhs, leaving a gap of Rs. 3,59.98 lakhs. To this, however, must be added Rs. 38,50 lakhs, being the deficit on account of integrated States whose receipts and expenditure are at present shown, as a purely provisional arrangement, in the Deposits section of the Budget. The total deficit is thus Rs. 3,98.48 lakhs or very nearly Rs. 4 crores. The main factors responsible for the position that these figures indicate have already been set forth. The budget estimate of about Rs. 9.21 crores for the Provincial share of receipts from income-tax is based on the latest information received from the Government of India. The revenue from excise, after allowing for the increase derived from an enhanced scale of assessment and license fees already sanctioned during the current year is expected to show a decline from Rs. 6.36 crores to Rs. 4.95 crores, namely of about Rs. 1.41 crores. On the other hand, provisions have been made to the extent of Rs. 4 crores for the subsidy of imported food-grain and of Rs. 2 crores for an increase in the dearness allowance of the lower grades of Government servants. For famine relief operations, ample provision has been made on the basis of proposals already received. It is not unlikely, however, that this may have to be exceeded."

CAPITAL OUTLAY

"We have accepted the view of the Government of India that the capital expenditure for which we budget should be such as can be met by resort to borrowing either from the Centre or by the issue of public loans to be floated in consultation with it. This has necessitated our cutting down very considerably programmes involving capital expenditure. Nevertheless, the budget provides for a capital outlay of about Rs. 9 crores. This will necessiate resort to the Centre, partly for a loan and partly for permission to borrow from the market. For the present, the plan is that for two-thirds of the requirements we may approach the private investor, while the remaining one-third may be borrowed from the Centre.

"To meet the gap between the estimated revenue receipts and expenditure, which, as I have already indicated, is of the order of Rs. 4 crores Government have to seek the sanction of the Legislature for tapping fresh sources of revenue. The proposals I now proceed to put forward are in consonance with the general policy followed in the past by the Ministry, namely, that the burden should fall on sections of the community well able to bear it. Suitable legislation to give effect to them will be submitted to the House immediately.

TAXATION PROPOSALS

I—SALES TAX

The following modification are sought to be made in the present structure:—

(a) Levy of tax on exports.—With the exception of Bengal and Bombay, all Provinces collect sales tax on commodities exported outside the Province. Some of these Governments give a small rebate on the sales tax so collected. The conference of the Finance Ministers of Provincial Governments which was convened by the Goverment of India last October favoured generally the uniform practice of levying a sales tax on export of articles other than articles exempted in the province itself. It was further agreed that the rate of levy of such sales tax on exports should not exceed three pies in the rupee (i) in respect of essential raw materials like coal, cement, steel and cotton, (ii) on finished articles like textiles, vegetable oil products and sugar and (iii) on plant and machinery. Instead of exempting exports, as is the case with us at present, it is proposed that a tax at the rate of three pies in the rupee should, in future, be levied on exports outside the Province. Our main exports are textiles. A levy of three pies per rupee on the export of these and other articles is not likely to affect the trade or industry of our province. It is anticipated that the additional revenue from the levy of sales tax on exports would be about Rs. 2.75 crores a year.

(b) Reduction of exemptions.—At present, our schedule of exemptions includes a very large number of articles, the largest among all the provincial systems. The Sales Tax Enquiry Committee took the view that the schedule was unwieldy and unworkable. As recommended by the Committee, the schedule is proposed to be curtailed and only certain definitely classified articles retained on it. It is roughly estimated that an additional revenue of about Rs. 30 lakhs may be obtained when the list of exemptions is reduced as now proposed.

(c) Additions to the schedule of special articles.—There is scope for adding a few more article to the schedule of articles on which a tax at the rate of one anna per rupee is levied. Some of the articles now proposed to be added to the schedule are already taxed in other Provinces at rates higher than the ordinary.

The acceptance of this proposal is likely to yield additional revenue to the extent of about Rs. 20 lakhs.

II—STAMP DUTY ON BULLION TRANSACTIONS

Last year, the stamp duty which was till then levied only on transactions in the stock exchange, was extended to the cotton market. Recently, the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act was made applicable to the bullion market which was hitherto not controlled by the Government. The new association to be reorganized for the purpose of enforcing unitary control in Bombay City has already framed its bye-laws and will shortly start functioning. Through its agency, it will be feasible to extend the stamp duty to transactions in the bullion market with effect from the next financial year. The revenue likely to be derived from this source may be estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs.

III—ELECTRICITY DUTY

At present, electricity duty is levied on energy consumed for operating lights and fans. No duty is levied for its use for other domestic purposes or by industrial establishments. As part of our new scheme of taxation, it is proposed to levy a duty on electricity consumed for industrial purposes, as also on energy used for domestic purposes other than lights and fans. It is proposed that a duty of 3 pies per two units should be levied on edectrical energy consumed for all such purposes as are not now covered, without disturbing the present rates of duty on lights and fans or withdrawing the exemptions from duty granted at present to Governments, local authorities, hospitals, railways and tramways. I may observe here that Government have put forward this proposal after carefully considering it in relation to industrial costs and output. As expenditure on power represents only a minor item in the aggregate cost of production, the slight increase that will accrue because of the imposition of the duty is not likely to have any adverse effect on industrial production in the Province, nor should it involve any but a negligible burden for the consumer. The additional revenue expected is Rs. 60 lakhs.

IV—TAX ON NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

Newspapers at present figure in the schedule of exempted articles under the Bombay Sales Tax Act. The sale of advertisement space is, however, akin to the sale of any other commodity. In fact, under item 48 in list II of the 7th Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, a tax on advertisements figures along with a tax on the sale of goods. It is proposed that a tax should be levied at the rate of 1 anna in the rupee on the advertisement receipts of newspapers. The return from this source is estimated at Rs. 10 lakhs.

If the above taxation proposals are approved, the total additional revenue likely to be realised is:—

	Rs. (crores).
I. Sales tax	3.25
II. Stamp duty on bullion transactions	0.15
III. Electricity duty	0.60
IV. Tax on newspaper advertisements	0.10
	4.10

The effect of this will be to convert a deficit of Rs. 3.98.48 lakhs into a small surplus of Rs. 11.52 lakhs.

R
GREY LONG CLOTH

Grey long cloth (Madarpat) which was uptill now classified as 'fine' cloth, has been now classified as 'MEDIUM' cloth in so far as the weightage is concerned. Its selling price will be calculated at the rate of 10% above the mill marked price.

(2480)

R
Kerosene Ration

The members of the public are requested to draw their kerosene supplies from shops as early as possible without waiting till the end of the month as that causes great inconvenience to themselves and to the distributors.

Government does not intend to allow drawal of lapsed quota of kerosene oil (as was done in the case of January quota only) every month as a routine practice and cardholders are likely to lose their quota if not drawn during the month.

MOVE TO CENSURE BEST COMMITTEE FAILS

Corporation Rejects Bharucha's Resolution Criticising Failure To Provide Adequate Transport

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at its special meeting today rejected by 49 votes to 30 votes a resolution moved by Mr. Naushir Bharucha expressing its want of confidence in the present BEST Committee, which, according to the resolution, failed to discharge its elementary duty of providing adequate transport to the public and consequently caused untold hardship to the public. Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, the Mayor of Bombay, presided.

CONGRESS PARTY TAKES NO PART

For the first time, memberse of the Congress Party in the Corporation, who are in a majority in the House, took no part in the debate. Hardly was the resolution moved by Mr. Bharucha and seconded, it was put to vote by the Mayor as no one from the Congress Party stood up to reply to the charge-sheet levelled against the BEST Committee by the mover of the resolution. Socialists and Independent members in the House, who had voted for the resolution, however, demanded a division, and when the division took place, the Mayor declared the resolution lost by a large majority.

BHARUCHA'S ATTACK

Mr. Bharucha in his speech leveled a number of charges against the present BEST Committee, which, he said, was working behind a veil of secrecy. No details of the administration of the BEST Committee since it took over the huge transport system of this city were made available to the Corporation, he stated.

Mr. Bharucha alleged that the Committee had sungled on a colossal scale and failed to inform the Corporation about the way the income was spent or the way the Committee proposed to improve the transport system of the city. The Committee came to the Corporation for the sanction of an expenditure already incurred and Mr. Bharucha said that this was a highly undesirable state of affairs. He wanted every item of expenditure of the Committee sanctioned by the House before they required that amount for any purpose.

Mr. Bharucha went on to deal with what he described as "acts of commission and omission on the part of the BEST Committee", and slad that the Committee failed to provide adequate transport to the public on the flimsy ground that rolling stock was not available. But, said Mr. Bharucha, military vehicles were still available in abundance and he failed to understand why the present BEST Committee was not taking advantage of this opportunity. Thus, he said, the Committee had shown complete indifference to the needs of the public. The whole administration was maintained in complete secrecy the committee having failed to make available to the Corporation all their accounts of income and expenditure.

Mr. Bharucha further said that the BEST Committee had paid scant respect to the Corporation and had hardly taken any trouble to inform the House on any matter of the BEST undertaking whenever such information was sought by the House.

CALL FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Mr. Bharucha called for disciplinary action against the present General Manager of the BEST Committee for humiliating the members of the Corporation by not replying to their enquiries for days together.

"CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE"

Mr. G. G. Mehta seconding the resolution said that it voiced the true feelings of a large section of the public. He threw an open challenge to the Congress Party to fight an election on this issue. He said that the Congress Party would have to answer to their electorate.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Scattered Liquidation In Tata Steel Shares

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady and under scattered liquidation ruled quiet. There was more or less holiday feeling and traders were inclined to await the Central Budget.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 1640 and declined at Rs. 1627/8 Ordinary Shares were done at Rs 294. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 940 while Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 280.

Later on the market was steady and Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1630. Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 23/12. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 943/12 and Central India's changed hands at Rs. 243/12. Gokaks stood at Rs. 284/6 and Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 281/14 Swadeshi Shares were done at Rs. 280. Associated cements were quoted at Rs. 152/8 and Bellapurs came in business at Rs. 218/12. Scindia Shares were quiet at Rs. 18/5. The market was quietly steady with restricted business.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (12)	941 4
Kohinoor Mills (6)	279 12
Swadeshi Mills (22)	277 8
Central India Mills (4)	242 0
Sumplex Mills (8)	182 0
New Great Eastern (10)	163 8
Indore (9 plus 3)	175 0
Gokak Mill (20)	283 0
Century Spinning (15)	236 4
Colaba (12)	147 8
India Bleaching (6)	454 0
Swan Mills (20)	319 0
Finlay Mill (15)	278 0
Morarji Goculdas XD	450 0
Edward Sassoon (20) XR	340 0
Meyer (12) XD	110 0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 14 6
Indian United Ord. (0-13-0)	11 2 6
India United Defd. (1-10)	1 10
Madhusudhan Mills (15) XD	175 0
Podar (8)	145 10
Khatau Makanji (8)	205 0
Indore Coupon	84 0

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. (4)	293 4
Tata Steel Defd. (66-15)	1618 12
Tata Steel 2nd pref. (7-8)	140 12

CEMENT INDUSTRIES

Associated Cement (6)	151 4
Burma (12-8)	272 8
Belapur Sugar (9)	214 0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	28 0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	18 5
Premier Construction	115 0
Tata Chemical	12 8
Tata Oil (2)	67 0
Indian Iron (0-12)	23 9
Bengal Steel (0-8-0)	21 3
British India Corp. (0-10)	8 13
E. Copper	2 5
Wimco AR	195 0
Alcock	375 0
Belapur Coupon	54 0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Power (50)	1517 8
Andhra Valley (45)	1430 0
Tata Hydro	154 8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone Mills (5)	65 0
Phoenix Mills (50) XR	206 4
Indian Manufacturing	4350 0
Kooria Mills (8)	120 0
New City Mills (10)	196 4
Minerva	123 12
Bradbury	587 8
Bharat Mills (2)	32 8
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 14
Bharat Mills (2)	32 4
Mysore Spg Mills (8)	172 8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	18 0
Model Mills (12-8)	190 0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	605 0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	212 8
Western India (40)	4070 0
Shoimpur Mills (200)	3500 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	11 8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4225 0
Tata Mills (3)	63 0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (8)	358 12
Ahmedabad Advance New	196 0
Sassoon Silk (2)	77 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	12 0
Madhusudan B (2-8)	36 0
Srinivas Mills (8)	170 0
Hira Bahadur Poona (4)	100 0
Berar Mills	280 0
Victoria Mills	225 0
Crosba Land Coupon	62 0
New Great	156 0

ELECTRICS (OASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	125 10
Ahmedabad New	15 4
Surat Electricity (2-8)	143 12
Karachi Electric (2)	131 4
Broach (0-8)	10 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 7
Amalgamated (0-12)	12 8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	20 6
Poona Electric Supply (8)	150 0
Bombay Suburban (3)	155 10
Bombay Suburban (3) XD	141 4

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (35)	1870 0
Imperial Bank of India P.P. (8-12)	465 0
Central Bank	88 4
Central Bank New (1-8)	85 8
Bank of India (4) XR	199 0
Union (0-8)	8 1
Bank of Baroda (2-8)	141-0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	45 0
United Commercial (1-8)	58 0
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	35 4
Hindustan Commercial	20 12
Mysore Bank (8)	205 0
Exchange Bank (1-8)	20 8
Eastern Bank (0-14-8)	105 0

INSURANCES

Oriental (125) XD	4200 0
Empire (10)	670 0
New India (1-8)	64 8
Jupiter (1-4)	21 0
Vulcan (0-10)	11 11
Indian Mercantile (2)	30 0
Universal (0-4)	11 4
B.I.G. (1)	18 1
Industrial and Prudential	20 1
Neptune Assurance	7 8
New Great	25 8
All-India (Jeneral)	17 4

RAILWAY SHARES

Central Provinces (1-14)	112 12
Pachora Jamner Rly (2-8)	120 4

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bombay Steamer. (10)	238 12
Bombay Burma New (5)	103 12
Burma Petrol	1 12 8
Mackenzie (6)	22 8
Port Canning (3)	62 0
Kores and Co. (20)	442 4
Kemp and Co (New)	462 8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	184 8
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	20 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	26 8
Mukund Iron	19 8
Dens Trust (0-12)	18 0
Alembic (15)	197 8
Supreme India XR	122 12
Jam Wire (6)	67 8
Bombay Uganda	69 0
Bombay Motor Cycle	24 0
Indian Cement (1937)	25 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	145 0
United Motor	30 0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	145 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbonic XD	170 0
Harvey Press	218 0
Estrela Batteries	61 0
Manmad Press	130 0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6)	181 10
Andhra Valley (7)	1212 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1241 4
Hydro Electric (7)	123 3
Bombay Steamer (6)	308 12
Central India (5)	625 0
Swadeshi Mills	128 12
Vishnu Mills (7)	633 12
Lakshmi Mills	275 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	227 8
Podar Mills (4)	108 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	116 4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	210 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	145 0
Premier Construction 1st (6 1/4)	120 0
Amalgamated (5-8)	122 3
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	102 8
Rabbb	72 0
Tata Chemical (5)	131 14
Walchand Nagar Ldus (7)	130 0
Jupiter General	19 14
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	121 4
Mackenzie 1st	85 0
Mackenzie 2nd	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mills	80 0
Standard Mills	101 0
Madhusudan Mills	13 6
Khatau Mills	104 0
Morarji	104 0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952 (4)	103 8
Bombay Steamer (1950) (4-8)	101 10
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	100 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchand Nagar (6)	113 0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2 14
New Victoria Mill	2 8
New Victoria Pref.	6 0
Phalton Sugar (8) X.D.	120 0
Gold Mohur (20)	280 0
New Kaiser-Hind	360 0
Saijaa Mills (20)	135 0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	300 0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	340 0
Air Service XR	7 0
A.- India	102 0
Hind Motor	4 14
India Steam	9 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

Tata Ordinary 293/4; Tata Deferred 1618/12; Indian Iron 23/9; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21/3; Bombay Dyeing 941/4; Central India 242/8; Gokak 283/12; Kohinoor 279/6; Simplex 182/8; Swadeshi 277 8; Tata Power 1517/8; Associated Cements 151/4; Belapur 214/6; Bombay Burma (Old) 272/8; Scindia 18/5; Central Bank 88/4; New India 64/8; Tata 2nd Pref. 140/10

DELHI SPICES MARKET

DELHI Feb. 22.

(Rates per Md. of 85 lbs) (By Bansidhar Kuriamal, Delhi).

Chillies 85 Pepper 165 Cloves 78 Ajwan 14 28 Cardamom big 75 Supari 80 105 Cois 58 65 Katori 52 63 Turmeric 55 62 Khug root 30 35.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

About 21,000 tolas of Mysore Gold was sold by tender at Rs. 117/9/3. The market was steady with moderate business. Quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	186 12 0
Ready Gold	117 12 0
Sovereigns	75 4 0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

There was no forward business today in the local cotton market as quotations were above ceiling level.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May contract is 848 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA Feb. 23.

KARNAK: March 84.60—175
KARNAK: May 80.40—170
ASHMOUNI: April 51.35—80
ASHMOUNI: June 51.55—90

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98 6
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100 5
2 1/2 per cent 1956	99 14
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96 13
2 3/4 per cent 1960	99 7
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99 1
2 3/4 per cent 1975	97 14
3 per cent non-terminable	98 11
3 per cent 1988 Con.	99 0
3 per cent 1948-52	100 8
3 per cent 1951-54	101 8
3 per cent 1953-55	101 9
3 per cent 1957	101 8
3 per cent 1959-61	100 13
3 per cent 1966-68	99 14
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104 10
3 per cent 1970-75	100 0
4 per cent 1960-70	110 10
4 1/2 per cent 1965-60	112 0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-58	115 4

PROVINCIAL LOANS.

2 3/4 per cent U P 1961	98 2
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	98 2
3 per cent Punjab 1948	98 8
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100 12
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100 12
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 10
3 per cent U.P 1952	100 8
3 per cent C.P 1952	100 8
3 per cent N W.P. 1952	99 10
3 per cent U.P. 1961-66	100 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipality	110 8
5 per cent Bom. Muni 1959	114 8
6 per cent Bom. Muni 1954	115 0

Heavy Short Covering In N. Y. March Contract

SLIGHT RECESSION IN WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (PTI) (Reuter)

The market early was active and irregular on heavy covering of near March stimulated by the issuance of only two notices. New crops lagged reflecting larger acreage prospects and increasing support for flexible price supports. Later the entire list firmed on persistent covering of near March and trade buying with export and loan influences chief factors. After slight sags in sympathy with the setback in grains, prices resteadied in the afternoon on renewal of trade buying and short covering. Further switching over from near March into later month was a feature. Sales are estimated at 200,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, Feb. 23.

March	32.62+20
May	32.38+06
May Highest	32.42+10
May Lowest	32.30—02
July	31.22—02
October	28.33+02
December	28.05—06
Middling Spot	33.82+19

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS

New York, Feb. 23.

March	32.48+16
May	32.35+08
July	31.21+04
September	28.30+04
Middling Spot	32.68+06

WAL STREET MARKET

Apathy rather than any important pressure caused a further slight recession. Sluggish dealings which were mostly professional saw changes either way mainly limited to fractions with losses slightly in the majority. Included in the downtrend, were selected minings, motors, rails, amusements, chemicals, farm implements and rubbers. The averages were industrials 173.93 and rails 48.28 Although the pressure showed no special increase, the market turned irregularly lower in the afternoon with losses ranging to one point or so. The rail average broke through the 1948 low. Prices easiness became chiefly widespread in late dealings and close was easy with liberally distributed declines mainly ranging to one point or so.

CHICAGO GRAINS

The undertone early was strong reflecting reports that the c.c.c. at Kansas city has advanced wheat buying price by two cents per bushel together with the firmness of cash grains and light country offerings. Commercial interests bought wheat against sales of cash wheat and flour to Government, Part of the buying of soyabeans was based on export sales of 14,000 tons to Italy. The upturns attracted profit-taking through commission houses particularly soyabeans.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.

May 2.15-1/2.
July 1.92-1/8.
September 1.92-1/8.
December 1.93-3/8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

American Telephone and Telegraph	147-1/2
Amerex Holding Co	24-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	32-1/8
Chase National Bank	34-3/4
Sinclair Oil	20
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co	46-1/8
General Electric Co.	36-1/4
General Motors	57-5/8
Ingersol Rand, old	61-1/4
International Nickel	28
National City Bank of New York	38-3/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	10-1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15-1/8
Texas Corporation	49-3/4
Union Carbide	38-1/8
U.S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	42-1/2
U S. Steel Corporation Common	70-5/8
Western Union Telegraph	15-1/4

LITTLE CHANGE IN WORTH STREET TRADING

NEW YORK, Feb 23.

Post-holiday trading brought little change from the quiet pattern existing for the past week or 10 days on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today.

Brokers reported that buyers were still mainly interested in quick and nearby shipments. Consumer price resistance across retail counter has been accentuated by unemployment reports.

Wide print cloths met the best buyer response. Bag trade interest in sheetings lagged although the spread industry had booked moderate amounts in wide sheetings.

Wool trade received a large pending Army order while rayon trade was curtailed by reports of more mills closing because of lack of new orders.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Thursday.

MILLS

Apollo 2-15 2-14-6
Bharat 32-4 32-8
B. Dyeing 945 41-4 47-8 41-4
Broach Defd. 4-14
C. India 244 42 43-8 42
Century 235 36-4
Colaba 147-8
Elphinstone Ord. 65
Finlay 280 78
Gokak 284 84-8 83
I U Defd. 1-10-3 1-10-6 1-10
I U Ord. 11-3 11-4 11-2-6
Indore 175
Kohinoor 283 81 82-4 79-12
Laxmi 605
Madhusudan 175
Meyer 110
Model 190
Morarji 450
New City 195, 96-4
Phoenix 206-4
New Great 163, 62, 63-8
Podar 145-10
Simplex 185, 83-8, 85, 82
Swadeshi 281, 78, 80-8, 77-8
Swan 21, 19
Tata Mills 63
Vishnu 212-8
G. P. Rly. 112-12

STEAMER

B. Steam 338-12
Scindia 18-6, 18-4-6, 18-5

BANKS

Baroda 140, 41
Central 87-12, 88-4
Central A New 85, 85-8
Imperial Old 1,870
Imperial New 1,65
India 200, 198-8, 99
Union 8-1
U. Commercial 58

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 124-6, 25-10
Andhravalley 1,427-8, 30
Suburban 155-10
Hydro 154-8
Power 1,517-8, 15, 17-8.
Power Pref. 1,241-4
New India 64-8.

STEEL

B. Steel 21-12 21-3.
I. Iron 23-15 23-11 23-12 23-9.
Tata Defd. 1635 31-4 40 30 32-8 18-12.
Tata Ord. 295 93-8 94 93-4.
Tata IInd Pref. 139 41 40-12.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 376-4 75.
A.C.C. Old 152-4 52-12 52 51-4.
A.C.C. New 145-8 45.
Belapi 217-8 12 14.
B.B. Old 273-12 75 72-8.
B.B. New 103-12.
B.B. Petrol 1-12-6 1-12 1-12-6.
B.I.C. 8-12.
E. Copper 2-5.
Port Canning 62.
P. Const. 115-8 16 15.
Shivrajpur 28.
Tata Chem. 12-10 12-8.
Tata Oil 67-8 67.
Wimco 195.

SPECIAL

Shapurji Broacha Conversion 205.
Madhavji Convesion 305.
Walchandnagar A Ord. 145.
United Motor 30.
Bombay Safe Deposit 880.
Ahmedabad Elec. New 15-4.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

The produce market was quietly steady with a limited business. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 135/4 and improved at Rs. 135/7. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—	
Khandesh quality	37 0 0
Coromandal	36 8 0
Bold ready	35 10 0
Bold Feb-March	35 9 0
Bold April-May	36 1 0
CASTORSEEDS—	
May delivery	135 11 0
Ready	28 8 0
LINSEEDS—	
Ready	26 15 0
Feb.-March	27 1 0
April-May	27 3 0
GROUNDNUT OILS—	
Ready receipts	20 6 0
February	20 6 0
March	20 7 0
April	20 8 0
Linseed Oil	18 12 0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19 0 0
Castorseed oil Commercial Quality	17 8 0
Gingellyseed	225 to 230

NEW YORK PEPPER INACTIVE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

Black pepper futures closed inactive and nominally unchanged in New York today. The shipment position inclined as often as buyers and other grinders backed away in the hope of further levelling off in prices.

Re-sellers offered February-March at 61 cents and May 59 and 60 cents and while the rate of imports slackened, some brokers felt arrivals had been sufficient to take care of current demand.

In the spot market, black was quoted at 66 cents and white at 95 cents.

Closing prices included, all nominal: March 65, May 60, July 56, September 55; October 48; December 47; January 46.

Meanwhile, dealers expressed strong belief that Telok Betong could become the most important shipping point hereafter as outlined in these dispatches weeks ago, following reports that the Dutch authorities had closed certain Sumatra ports for barter trade effective March 1st. They feel that the Dutch could upset the precarious pepper price balance and Singapore reports coincide with the suspicion held here for some time. Observers said that since India has not contracted for greater amounts on the price boom recently, she has missed the market. They do not see the current price policy in the U. S. is conducive to lifting prices particularly in view of the stubbornness of domestic consumer price resistance against all food items.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 18th February 1949.

		Rs.
1.	Demand Liabilities in India	
	(i) Borrowings from banks	31,00,71,000
	(ii) Other demand liabilities	607,56,61,000
2.	Time Liabilities in India	
	(i) Borrowings from banks	1,00,000
	(ii) Other time liabilities	292,96,96,000
3.	Cash in India	
	(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	33,70,99,000
	(ii) Rupee Coin	1,61,38,000
	(iii) Subsidiary Coin	71,76,000
4.	Balances with Reserve Bank	53,28,65,000
5.	Advances in India	458,48,74,000
6.	Bills discounted in India	17,43,70,000

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Mos.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D 1/5 15/16 upto 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Month.

New York & Montreal B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/4.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs 332 1/4

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 330.

Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 328 3/4 Montreal Rs 328 1/2

Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329 Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 Y/C.

Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs. 7860

Paris Banks T T Fcs 8060.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl. 79

Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs 1305

Java Banks Selling T T D D Glds 79

Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 84

Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 157

Manila Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 166 1/4

New York/London Cross Rate dol 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52.57-59-43; London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia. 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl 40; London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs 176 1/2-3/4; London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36; London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/3 1/16-1/2 15/16; London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 128/130; London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10.68-70; London/Lisbon Cross Rate Rs 99.80-100.20; London Manila Cross Rate Pes. 8.09-8.14; London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.05; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs 1061—1063, London/Prague Cross Rate K. 201.202, London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16; London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kl. 14.47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Frcs. 17.34-36

London Discts. 3 Mos. 9/16 p.c.; London Discts 6 Mos. 5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c.; Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money: Call 1/2 p.c.; 3 Mos. 3/4 p.c.; 6 Mos 1 p.c.; 12 Mos. 1-1/2

Tone: Steady.

SINGAPORE MARKET EASIER.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 23.

The pepper market turned easier today with more sellers evident while dealers reported arrivals of black pepper.

Black Lampong was quoted SSdol. 183 and white SSdol. 232.

Reliable sources said that two Chinese owned vessels with dol. 300,000 worth of goods have left Singapore for Telok Betong for barter produce the principal item of which will be pepper and that "comparatively large stocks" are available there.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London Feb. 23.

	£
Consols, 2-1/2 p.c.	81-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961 ex-dividend	105-15/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	114-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	104

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) 102-1/2

National Bank of India 39-1/4

Transaction on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,762.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 23.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275, buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON. Feb. 23.

Silver spot and forward	43-1/2 d
Gold bars fine per oz	£8/12/3

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Feb. 23.

Australian Wheat New Crop 96 Feb.-March.

LONDON PEPPER QUIET.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Black Lampong remained unchanged today while white was quoted around 4/4; Malabar February-March was quoted 335 sellers.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK Feb. 23.

U.S Price of Foreign silver 71-1/2 cents.

WORLD BANK MISSION LEADER FOR DELHI

BOMBAY, Feb. 23 (API): Mr. A. S. G. Hoar leader of the World Bank Mission now visiting India, said in an interview before his departure for Delhi today that there was "inevitably a certain rigidity" in the rate of interest charged by the World Bank.

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, February 24.

s.s. FATIMA

From Karachi: 1,000 bales cotton.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

s.s. TURKSHEAD

To Penang: 25 bags corriander-seed—P. Bhujangilal. 6 qurums castor oil—Indo-Overseas Export Co.

To Karachi: 200 bags dry chillies—H. G. Rahimtulla & Sons.

To Hongkong: 10 bags sandlewood bags—M. A. Mullick & Co. 40 bales cotton wool—N. Manset & Bros. 100 bales cotton waste—Volkart Bros.

s.s. DEVANHA

To Melbourne: 47 bales cotton piecegoods—B. N. Mehta & Co.

To Kuwait: 300 bundles tamarind —A. H. Shaya.

To Sydney: 12 bales cotton piecegoods—B. N. Mehta & Co. 150 bales cotton raw—Pate. Cotton Co.

s.s. KHOSROU

To Jeddah: 10 bags dry praws—A. A. Kadar. 68 bales cotton piecegoods —S. A. Misry & Co. 15 bales cotton handloom durries—N. S. Yusuf 10 bales cotton handloom durries—S. A. Misry & Co.

To Port Sudan: 11 bales cotton piecegoods—C. Kasturchand. 10 cases cotton sofa mats—B. Mahomed & Co.

To Aden: 18 bales cotton piecegoods—H. Gokuldas & Co.

s.s. CITY OF WORCESTER

To Liverpool: 12 cases bristles—The Mercantile Commercial Co. 17 cases bristles—Motilal. 20 cases bristles—Harbilasrai & Sons. 10 bags drugun —D. Dholandas. 15 cases bristles—C. M. Roshanlal. 6 cases bristles—Sangamlal. 15 cases bristles—Bhaddulal. 5 cases bristles—B. Manchand. 100 bales wool raw—The Anglo-Thai Corporation, Ltd.

s.s. SPARTA

To Genoa: 100 bales cotton waste—Volkart Bros. 20 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robbertson & Sons.

s.s. BARJORA

To Karachi: 100 bags dry chillies—A. S. Rahemtulla & Sons. 37 bales cotton piecegoods—B. Mirzaoff & Co. 125 bags myrabollams—H. H. Begmohamed. 10 bags bidi leaves—M. M. Suleman. 100 baskets bidies—S. L. Bidiwala. 253 cases cigarettes—The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. 50 bundles cloves—M. H Abdulkarim. 11 cases art silk piecegoods—G. S. Dadarwalla.

s.s. WEYBANK

To New York: 75 bales cotton waste —C. Kasturchand. 100 bales cotton waste—G. M. Vyas & Co. 308 bags gum karaya—H. Prabhulal & Co.

To Philadelphia: 666 bags myrabollams—H. Bhagwandas & Co.

s.s. HOEGH SILVERMOON

To New York: 51 bales cotton waste—Volkart Bros. 730 bags drugun A. Mohamed & Co.

s.s. DWARKA

To Bahrain: 100 cylinders industrial appliances—The Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. (India) Ltd.

To Khoramshahr: 100 bags talcum powder—M. A. Mullick & Co.

To Kuwait: 6 cases aluminium—L. Kheraj & Co.

s.s. FATIMA

To Colombo: 13 cases harmless medicines—R. N. Amin & Sons. 8 cases harmless drugs—B. K. Patel.

s.s. BHADRAVATI

To Karachi. 20 cases art silk piecegoods—A. L. Oomar. 25 cases art silk piecegoods—H. N. Oosman. 260 drums paint—Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd. 5 cases toy balloons and 20 cases rubber toy balloons—Excelsior Commercial Corp.

s.s. MARTIN CARL

To Karachi: 100 baskets bidies—H. G. Rabbans. 34 bundles buff sole leather—U. P. Tannery Co. Ltd. 7 bundles vegetable tanned leather—Indian National Tannery. 14 cases cotton hosiery—India Hosiery Factory.

s.s. VIRGINIA MAY

To Karachi: 100 bags empty glass bottles—H. Ahmed & Co.

s.s. NYHORN

To Hamburg: 220 bales cotton waste—M. Narrottamdas & Co.

To Antwerp: 341 bales cotton waste—Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.

To Copenhagen: 60 bales cotton waste—Champaklal & Co.

To Barcelona: 200 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robbertson & Sons.

To Rotterdam: 24 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robbertson and Sons.

To Gothenburg: 50 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robbertson and Sons.

BY AIR

To Karachi: 24 cases coal tar dyes —Amritlal & Co. 15 parcels art silk piecegoods—M. H. Dawood. 26 parcels art silk piecegoods—A. Abdul Shakur.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

S. S. ROSEBANK (B.B.S.N.) from Mangalore on February 24 with general cargo 1,851 tons. Agents Eastern Steam Navigation.

s.s. LAXMI (Ambica) from Mangalore on February 24 with general cargo 100 tons. Agents Ambica.

OCEAN WAYFARER (Thompson) from Wallaroo on February 25 with barley 8,000 tons. Agents Graham Trading.

MALOJA (P. & O.) from London on February 23 with 906 passengers and general cargo 2,400 tons. Agents M.M.

BARPETA (B.I.S.N.) from Busrah on February 23 with general cargo 1,570 tons. Agents M. M.

SPARTA (Lloyd Triestino) from Genoa on February 24 with general cargo 1,761 tons. Agents Volkart Bros.

M.V. BRITISH FORTITUDE (British Tanker) from Abadan on February 24 with aviation spirit 11,651 tons. Agents Anglo-Iranian.

DEPARTURES

CHARLBURY (Alexander) for Bhavnagar on February 23 with wheat.

JALA MOTI for London on February 24 with general cargo.

ST. JAN (East Asiatic) for Calcutta on February 23 with general cargo.

BHARAT RAJA (Bharat) for Calcutta on February 24 with general cargo.

EXHIBITOR (American Export) for Calcutta on February 24 with general cargo 4,110 tons.

Trade And Finance

Moderate Investment Enquiry In Gilt-Edged Market

SLIGHT RECESSION IN GOLD PRICE

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY

The short term money market was inclined to rule tight owing to steady demand for funds for trade purposes. Call money was quoted at 3/4 per cent, while 3 to 6 months money stood as 1-1/2 and 1-3/4 per cent. per annum respectively.

GILT-EDGED

There was a further small improvement in prices in the local gilt-edged market on moderate investment enquiry. The volume of trading, however, was inclined to be small. 3 per cent. 1966 conversion loan recorded a further improvement to Rs. 89 during the course of the week. Among other dated loans, 24 per cent. 1950 bonds were quoted slightly higher at Rs. 100-3. 3 per cent. 1953/55, 1951/54 and 1957 loans were all quoted higher at Rs. 101-9. 3 per cent. 1963/65 loan was done at Rs. 100-2 and 3 per cent. 1966/68 loan had buyers at Rs. 99-14.

EXCHANGE

There were no new features to report in the rupee/sterling exchange market which continued steady though dull. For interbank business, sellers of spot T T on London quoted 1s. 5-31/32d, and buyer s 1s. 6d. Merchant rates fixed by the Exchange Banks' Association were unchanged as under:

Sellers of T. T. on London spot ..... 1s 5-31/32d.
Sellers of T. T. on London upto six months 1s. 5-15/15/16d
Buyers of T. T. on London spot and upto nine months 1s. 5-1/16d

The sterling/dollar cross-rate keps steady at dol. 4.03 for spot, but the forward rate eased off a little to dol 4.02 at the close.

GOLD

There was a slight recession in the gold section of the bullion market owing to the reported arrival of some smuggled parcels of gold. From Rs. 119 at the opening ready gold declined to Rs. 117-4 on Wednesday and closed at Rs. 117-9. At the higher level, the demand seems to have tapered off and supplies were reported to be more plentiful. The usual quantity of Indian mine gold augmented the local stocks during the week. In sympathy with gold, the quotation for sovereigns also declined from Rs. 76-3 to Rs. 75 at the close. Floating stocks of gold are estimated at about 40,000 tolas. Arrivals are said to have averaged about 8,000 tolas a day and the offtake about 6,000 tolas. The highest and lowest ready rates recorded during the week were Rs. 119 and Rs. 1174.

SILVER

The silver section of the bullion market also exhibited a similar trend. Spot silver 999 fine opened at Rs. 190-2 and gradually declined to Rs. 187-4 on Wednesday and closed at Rs. 187-4. Floating stocks of the white metal in the market are estimated at around 2,000 bars, while the offtake continued on a reduced scale, being about 80 bars a day on average. In the overseas markets, both the New York as well as the London silver quotations remained pegged at 71-1/2 cents and 43-1/2d. thoughout. The highest and lowest rates for ready silver were Rs 190-2 and Rs. 187-2.

SHARES

There was a further smart rise in the prices of industrial shares due to professional support coupled with short-covering induced by various rumours about the impending central budget. At the

Israel And Egypt Sign Armistice Terms

PROVISIONS PURELY MILITARY

Agreement Does Not Prejudice Rights In Ultimate Palestine Settlement

RHODES, FEBRUARY 24 (P.T.I.-REUTER): SIGNATURES OF EGYPT AND ISRAEL APPEARED TOGETHER ON A PIECE OF DOCUMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY WHEN THE GENERAL ARMISTICE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WAS FORMALLY SIGNED HERE.

Jews and Egyptians today ended the nine months' strife in Palestine when they signed a General Armistice agreement ruling out "any warlike or hostile act" between the forces of either country.

NO POLITICAL BOUNDARY

The agreement lays down that the demarcation line agreed between the two parties is not to be construed in any sense as a political or territorial boundary.

The line, the agreement says," is delineated without prejudice to rights, claims and positions of either party to the armistice as regards ultimate settlement of the Palestine question".

Under the agreement Egyptian troops will on Saturday begin to withdraw from their pocket at Faluja, in the Negev area of southern Palestine under the supervision of United Nations observers.

Armistice Terms

The following are the terms of the Jewish Egyptian armistice agreement:

"The undersigned representatives in the full authority entrusted to them by their respective Governments have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article (One) with a view to promoting the return of permanent peace in Palestine and in recognition of the importance in this regard of mutual assurances concerning the future military operations of the parties, the following principles which shall be fully observed by both parties during the armistice are hereby affirmed:

(1) The injunction of the Security Council against resort to military force in settlement of the Palestine question shall henceforth be scrupulously respected by both parties:

NO AGGRESSION

A(2) "No aggressive action by the armed forces by land, sea or air on either party shall be undertaken, planned or threatened against the people or the armed forces of the other;

"It being understood that the use of the term "planned" in this context has no bearing on normal staff planning as generally practised in military organisations,

(3) It is further recognised that rights, claims or interests of a non-military character in the area of Palestine covered by this agreement may be asserted by either party and that they by mutual agreement being excluded from the armistice negotiations shall be at the discretion of the parties subject of later settlement.

PURPOSE

It is emphasised that it is not the purpose of this agreement to establish, to recognise, to strengthen or to weaken or nullify in any way any territorial, custodial or other rights, claims or interests which may be asserted by either party in the area of Palestine or any part or locality there covered by this agreement, whether such asserted rights, claims or interests derive from security council resolutions, including the resolution of November 4, 1948, and the memorandum of November 13, 1948, for its implementation, or from any other source.

The provisions of this agreement are dictated exclusively by military considerations and are valid only for the period of the armistice.

(3) "The right of each party to its security and freedom from fear of attack by the armed forces of the other shall be fully respected.

(4) "The establishment of an armistice between the armed forces of the two parties is accepted as an indispensable step towards the liquidation of armed conflict and the restoration of peace in Palestine.

"Article (two) (1) "In pursuance of the foregoing principle and of the resolutions of the security council of fourth and sixteenth November 1948 a general armistice between the armed forces of the two parties—land, sea and air—is hereby established.

No element of the land, sea or air, military or para-military forces of either party, including non-regular forces, shall commit any warlike or hostile act against the military or para-military forces of the other party, or against civilians in territory under the control of that party: or shall advance beyond, or pass over for any purpose whatsoever, the armistice demarcation line set forth in article six of this agreement except as provided in article three of this agreement: and elsewhere shall not violate the international frontier: or enter into or pass through the air space of the other party, or through the waters within three miles of the coastline of the other party

EGYPTIAN FORCES TO BE WITHDRAWN

Article 3 (1) in pursuance of the Security Council resolution of November 4, 1948, and with a view to the implementation of the Security Council's resolution of November 16, 1948, the Egyptian military forces in the El Faluja area shall be withdrawn.

(2) This withdrawal shall begin on the day after that which follows the signing of this agreement at 05.00 hours (G.M.T.) and shall be beyond the Egypt-Palestine frontier.

(3) The withdrawal shall be under the supervision of the United Nations and in accordance with the plan of withdrawal set forth in Annexe 1 to this Agreement.

CONFORMING TO U. N. RESOLUTION

A(4) With specific reference to the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council of November 4 and 16, 1948, the following principles and purposes are affirmed:

(1) The principle that no military or political advantage should be gained under the truce ordered by the Security Council is recognised.

(2) It is also recognised that the basic purposes and spirit of the Armistice would not be served by the restoration of previously held military positions, changes from those now held other than as specifically provided for in this agreement, or by the advance of the military forces of either side beyond positions held at the time this Armistice agreement is signed.

(3) It is further recognised that rights, claims or interests of a non-military character in the area of Palestine covered by this agreement may be asserted by either party and that they by mutual agreement being excluded from the Armistice negotiations shall be at the discretion of the parties subject of later settlement.

PROVISIONS PURELY MILITARY

It is emphasised that it is not the purpose of this Agreement to establish, to recognise, to strengthen or to weaken or nullify in any way any territorial, custodial or other rights, claims or interests which may be asserted by either party in the area of Palestine or any part or locality there covered by this agreement, whether such asserted rights, claims or interests derive from Security Council resolutions, including the resolution of November 4, 1948, and the memorandum of November 13, 1948 for its implementation, or from any other source.

The provisions of this agreement are dictated exclusively by military considerations and are valid only for the period of the armistice.

DEMARCATION LINE

A(5) and (6) Delienate and Armistice demarcation line, which, it is stated, "is not to be considered in any sense as a political or territorial boundary" and is "without prejudice to rights, claims and positions of either party" regarding "ultimate settlement of the Palestine question".

With this line "Egyptian forces shall nowhere advance beyond their present position and this shall include Beit Hanun and its surrounding area, from which Israeli forces shall be withdrawn to the north of the armistice demarcation line".

Israeli outposts limited to platoon strength may be maintained in this area at certain defined points.

In the area where defensive forces only will be allowed, no military airfields or airstrips or installations shall be maintained and no military aircraft shall take off or land except in emergency.

No naval base shall be established in areas where defensive forces will be allowed nor shall any warship or military vessel enter adjacent territorial waters.

REDUCTION OF FORCES

In the areas designated the necessary reduction of forces shall be completed within four weeks of signature of the agreement.

WITHDRAWAL OF FORCES

A(7) Provided that reduction and withdrawal of forces should apply "only to the western front and not to the eastern front" pending the conclusion of an Armistice with a "third party", whose forces were in certain sectors involved.

The areas comprising the western and eastern fronts shall be defined by the United Nations Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organisation.

In the western front area, only defensive forces shall be maintained by the two armies in the areas under their control, all other forces being withdrawn.

A(8) Provided that the area of El-Faluja shall be demilitarised and both Egyptian and Israeli forces excluded from it.

AGENCY TO SECURE IMPLEMENTATION

The Chairman of the Mixed Armistic Commission set up under the Agreement and United Nations observers attached to the Commission shall be responsible for ensuring implementation of this provision.

Movement of armed forces of either party into any part of the area named shall constitute "a flagrant violation of this agreement".

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

A(9) Provided for the exchange of all prisoners of war detained by either party.

The exchange, under United Nations supervision shall begin within ten days after the signing.

A plan for the exchange of prisoners is to be formulated, in consultation with the appropriate military authorities of the parties, by the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission set up by the Agreement.

Prisoners of war against whom a penal prosecution may be pending, as well as those sentenced for crime or other offence, shall be included in the exchange.

ARMISTICE COMMISSION

A(10) Establishes a Mixed Armistice Commission, with headquarters at Al Auja, to be composed of seven members three nominated by each party with a Chairman who shall be the United Nations Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organisation or a senior officer of the observer personnel.

The Commission, which shall meet first not later than a week after the signing of the Agreement, shall take responsibility for locating missing persons, whether military or civilian, in the area controlled by each party.

SCOPE FOR APPEAL

On question of principle, appeal from a decision of the Commission shall be to a Special Committee composed of the United Nations Chief of Staff and one member each of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations to the Rhodes Armistice Conference or other senior officer.

A(11) Provides that nothing in the agreement shall "prejudice the rights, claims and positions of either party hereto in the ultimate peaceful settlement of the Palestine question".

A(12) The Agreement is not subject to ratification and comes into force immediately.

At any time after the agreement has been in effect for one year either party may call on the United Nations Secretary-General to call a Conference to review its provisions.

19 Killed In Air Crash

HONGKONG, Feb. 24. (P.T.I.-Reuter): All nineteen passengers and the crew of four were killed to-day when a 'dakota' from Manila crashed into the hills outside Hongkong.

The aircraft was flying in very thick mist before approaching Kaitak airfield. Seven bodies have been recovered.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Easier Due To Profittaking

CALCUTTA, Feb 24. (P.T.I.-Reuter): The market opened firm but closed slightly easier due to profittaking.

Following are to-day's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent Govt. paper 98/15, Three per cent loan 1986 99, Three per cent loan 1951/54 101/6 s lot, Three per cent loan 1957 101/9, Three per cent loan 1959/61 100/12 s lot, Three per cent loan 1963/65 100/4, Three per cent loan 1970/75 99/14

BANKS: Bharat Bank 4, United Commercial Bank 57.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 18/6.

COALS: Bengal 433 cum div, Bharat Colliery 7/10, Burrakur 13/4, Churulia 5, Dhemo Main 13/6, Equitable 35/12, South Karanpura 28/9, Western Bengal 5/2, West Jamuria 29/8.

JUTES: Alliance 222, Belvedere 290, Cheviot 251, Delta 242, Kelvin 303, Orient 235, Union 207.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Cop 2/15, Consolidated Tin 1/2, Indian Copper 2/6, Karanpura Dev 28/12, Tavoy Tin annas fourteen, Assam Bengal Cement 5/12 s lot, Sone Valley Cement 7/2, Alkali and Chemical 13/6, Indian Standard Wagon 71/4, Jessop and Co. 18, Steel Corp 21/11, Ditto Pref 125/8 s lot, Textile Machinery 7/11, BIC 8/14 cum div, Eastern Investment 158, Industry Corp of Bengal 15/4, Jardine Henderson 165, National Tobacco 21/4, British Burma Petrol 1/14, Northern India Oil 7/13, Bengal Paper 37/4, Shree Gopal Paper 11/9, Titaghur Paper 35/2, Midnapore Zemindary 70/8, India Steamship 9.

SUGAR: Carew and Co. 9/13, Murree Brewery 9/11

TEAS: Basmatia 27/2, Hoograjuli 32/4, Kunchunpore 10/7, Longview 9, Patrakola 250, Sapoi 22/8, Telianara 246, Tengpani 22, Tukvar 11/2.

CALICUT MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Feb. 24.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 95, Ungarbled 80, Cocoanuts Raw 170/175, Dry 145/160, Coccanutoil 595, Copra Office 405, Dilpasand 412/8 Madrasnottam 430 Pepper Wynaad 1225, Country 1200, Drysinger Chernad 600 Ernad 580, Coffeet Robusta 150, Timber Pali 60/65 Junglewood 30/40, Vellaipine 50/60, Benteak 35/40, Teak 80/120, Mango 3/3/8, Teak 10/17, Rosewood 12/20.

Saurashtra Market Quotations

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 24.

Rajkot Silver Fagan 187/6/0, Rajkot Sugar Chaitra 91/0/0, Rajkot Aranda May 135/12/0, Jamnagar Silver Fagan 184/2/0, Jamnagar Aranda May 135/8/0, Wadhwan Cotton Jeth 28/10/0, Wadhwan Sugar Vaishakh 16/1/6.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON (MAY)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Previous closing	32.38
Today's opening	32.32
Difference	—.06
Today's closing	32.27
Difference	—.11

LATEST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

Silver Bullion ready	Rs	187	0	0
Gold ready	Rs.	117	8	0
Sovereign	Rs.	75	8	0

EXPECTATION:

Cotton Jarila May .. Rs. 620 0 0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Stock Exchange Opening Prices: Anaconda Copper Mining 32-1/4 General Mtors 57-1/4 United States Steel Common 70-1/2 Preference unquoted.

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb 24.

Share market fluctuated narrowly. Turnover was very restricted. The rumour of the rehabilitation tax to be levied by one anna in the rupee on all incomes over ten thousand rupees had some discouraging effect.

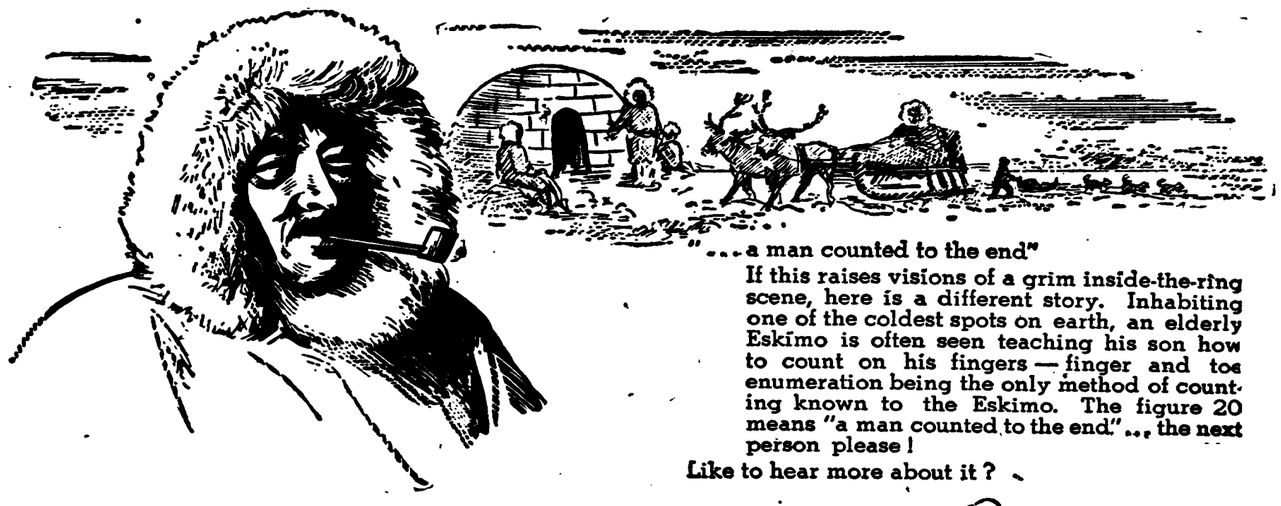
Closing quotation: Arvind 1467, Ambika 390, Deffered 1625, Ashok 655, Calico 1233, New Manek Chowk 220, Bhalakia 153-12-0.

Heavy precautionary step has been taken in view of increased incident of day light robbery and thefts. Police is patrolling for the whole night in important centres particularly rigid patrol was posted yesternight on banks.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The following is the statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 18th February:

LIABILITIES	Rs.
CAPITAL:—	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,27,50,000
Fined Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	270,14,74,000
Sundries	33,84,000
Rupees	282,88,58,000
ASSETS	**Rs.**
INVESTMENTS:—	
Government Securities	121,49,34,000
Other Authorised Investments	8,99,83,000
ADVANCES:—	
Loans	33,00,50,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	72,27,46,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,61,93,009
Dead Stock	1,56,10,000
Sundries	1,26,61,000
CASH:—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	31,46,19,000
Balances with other Banks	7,20,72,000
Rupees	282,88,58,009



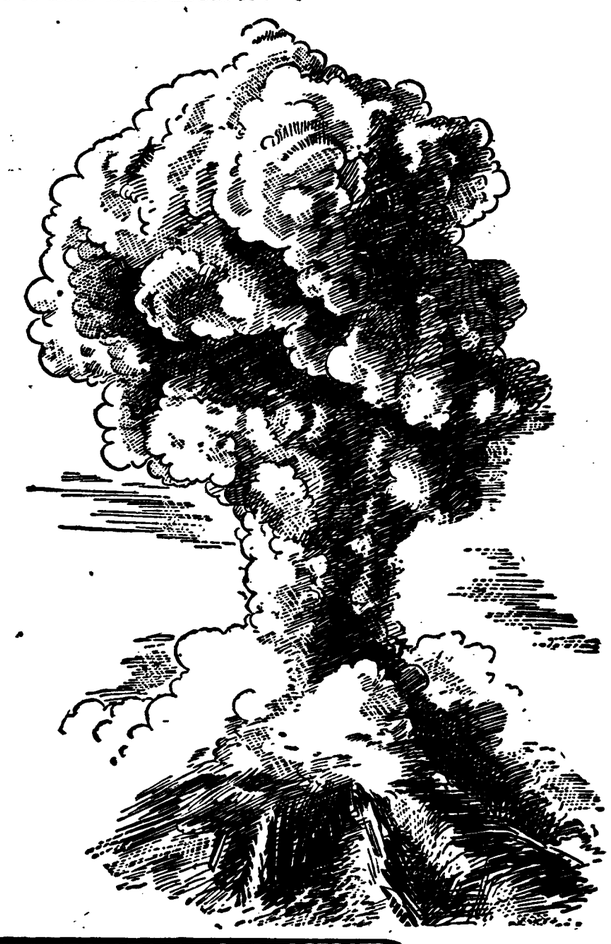
"...a man counted to the end"

If this raises visions of a grim inside-the-ring scene, here is a different story. Inhabiting one of the coldest spots on earth, an elderly Eskimo is often seen teaching his son how to count on his fingers — finger and toe enumeration being the only method of counting known to the Eskimo. The figure 20 means "a man counted to the end"... the next person please!

Like to hear more about it?

A 6560-foot active volcano in the Solomon Islands, Mt. Bagana, erupts only infrequently but constantly exudes cones of steam. Anxious to take pictures of the spouting steam, a U.S. Army General flew past the volcano's crater. Suddenly the volcano blew its top spilling rivers of lava and allowing the General to take a remarkable set of pictures.

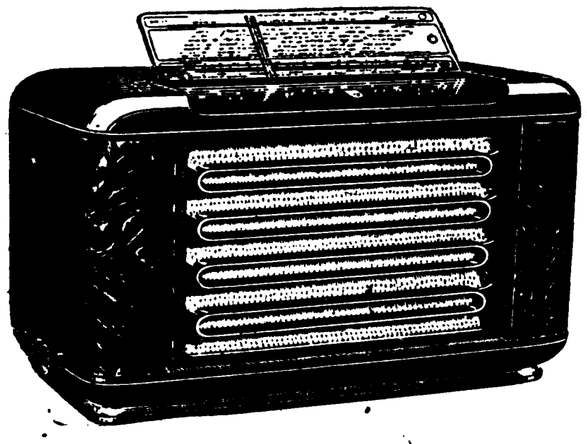
This happened on October 27, 1948.



Somewhere...

in this world something strange and amazing is always happening. But whatever happens you can get to know about it immediately through the medium of a Philips new AERO Radioplayer.

IT'S A SMALL WORLD... IF YOU CAN GET IT



BX565A/U Philips shortwave hunter. Bandspread 6 valve set with 10 valve performance in AC/DC execution. Electronic tuning indicator and 8½" speaker. Price Rs. 700/-.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No B 1068

No Revolutionary Changes In Hindu Code Bill

AMBEDKAR MOVES MEASURE IN PARLIAMENT

Women Have Not To Fight For Political Rights—Thanks To Mahatma—Says Mrs. Kripalani

NEW DELHI, Feb 24 (A.P.I.)—The Law Minister, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, moved for consideration in Parliament today, the Hindu Code Bill as reported by the Select Committee.

As during the last week, Dr Ambedkar's endeavour to preface his motion with his speech was met by opposition which took the form of a number of points of order raised in the House.

The Deputy Speaker, Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar, however, ruled out all the points of order and asked Dr Ambedkar to speak.

No less than sixteen amendments to the motion for consideration have been tabled. These amendments, falling into various categories, seek (1) to recirculate the bill for eliciting public opinion; (2) to postpone consideration until a later date; (3) to refer it back to the Select Committee once again; and (4) to circulate in among the acceding Indian States people for the purpose of eliciting their opinion.

The Deputy Speaker announced that after Dr. Ambedkar had moved his motion all these motions would also be moved. Discussion would then continue on all the motions together whereafter they would all be put to vote one after the other.

Everytime the Speaker ruled out a point of order, the House cheered him. Dr. Ambedkar was applauded when he ultimately began to deliver his speech.

The visitors galleries were crowded to capacity mostly by women.

When the Deputy Speaker called upon Dr. Ambedkar to proceed with his speech, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed rose and said he wanted to raise a third point of order. Some members were heard saying "this is dilatory tactics", and asking Mr Naziruddin Ahmed to resume his seat.

The Deputy Speaker, however, allowed him to proceed.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed stated that Dr. Ambedkar had already made his opening speech on the bill, when he moved for its consideraton in August, 1948, and that he could not again speak while moving the motion. All that he could do was to reply at the end of the debate.

The Deputy Speaker, after examining the records, said in August last Dr. Ambedkar had specifically said that he would reserve the right of his speech for a later occasion.

CHANGES MADE BY SELECT COMMITTEE

Moving the consideraton of the Bill, Dr. Ambedkar referred at the outset to the changes the Select Committee had made in the original bill and dealt with the sections relating to marriage and divorce.

The Select Committee, he said, had added two new clauses concerning restitution of conjugal rights and judicial separation. The original draftsmen of the bill had felt that a reference in the bill to the Indian Divorce Act of 1860 would be quite sufficient to invoke the two provisions contained in the Indian Divorce Act. The Select Committee, however, felt that instead of leaving these matters to be invoked by the Indian Divorce Act, it would be desirable to embody specifically the provisions contained in the Indian Divorce Act relating to those matters. Consequently the part dealing with marriage and divorce had been explanded by the Select Committee by the addition of clauses relating to those matters.

ISSUE OF ADOPTION.

With regard to the question of adoption, the Select Committee had said that when a father was disqualified by reason of the fact that he had changed his religion, the mother must be given the right to give the boy in adoption.

In other words, change of religion of the father from Hinduism to some other religion had been introduced as a disqualification in the matter of the right of adoption. Consequently the mother had been empowered to give the boy in adoption. In such cases again the disqualification had also been introduced that if a widow ceased to be a Hindu she would lose her right of giving a boy in adoption, which she would otherwise have.

Another change that had been made by the Select Committee was with regard to the different modes of taking a boy in adoption. Hitherto, there were various forms of adoption. The common form was the "Dattaka" form of adoption, although other forms were also in vogue by custom. The Select Committee has decided that nooody could make any adoption except under the provisions of the Code namely the "Dattak" form.

RIGHT OF ADOPTED BOY

Referring to the right of an adopted boy to divest persons in whom property had been invested before the adoption had taken place, Dr. Ambedkar said under the existing Hindu Law it was permissible for a boy, who had been adopted, no matter at what stage he had been adopted, to file a suit to set aside any alienation or any transfer or property made by the widow who had adopted him.

The original distinction that was adopted in the Rao Committee was deleted and provision was made that the rights of the adopted son would accrue to him not from the date of the death of his adopting father but from the date of his adoption so that any alienation that might have been made prior to his adoption would be beyond his right and unchallengable by him.

A second provision made by the Select Committee was that an adopted son shall not, as a result of adoption, deprive the adopting mother completely of her right to property.

The bill in its altered form said that only one half of the property of the widow would go to the adopted son. The other half, notwithstanding the fact that the widow had adopted him, would continue to be in the possession and enjoyment of the adopting mother.

The Committee had, therefore, taken care to see that adoption did not beggar the mother altogether.

MINORITY AND GUARDIANSHIP

Dealing with the question of minority and guardianship he said that the Committee had made two changes. The power of a Hindu father to act as the natural guardian of his minor son had been taken away if he renounced the world or ceased to be a Hindu. The Committee felt that the bill being designed to consolidate the Hindus, it was desirable to impose this conditions.

Secondly, a Hindu widow had been given power to appoint a testamentary guardian, if the husband had not nominated one.

As regards succession, Dr. Ambedkar said that the Select Committee had made no alteration at all so far as the compact series of heirs was concerned, who were placed under Category 1 by the Rao Committee. The compact series remained as before both in the lineage as well as in the order of heirs.

PRIORITY OF SUCCESSION

In regard to persons who were included in Clauses 1 to 4 of the Rao Committee, Dr. Ambedkar said that certain changes had been made both in regard to the line of succession and also the priority of succession. The Committee had followed both the principles, namely, propinquiety and natural love and affection. The Select Committee had curtailed the number of degrees, the reason being that under the Code, every Hindu was given the right to make a will. The line of criticism that had been levelled against the Rao Committee in this regard was contained in an important journal, namely the "journal of comparative legislation". An eminent lawyer had stated that the bill gave the right to make a will and it was unnecessary to provide such a long list of heirs descending to fourteenth degree from the deceased.

Dr. Ambedkar drew the attention of the House to the disqualifacation that the Select Committee had introduced in regard to a widow. A widow on remarriage would lose her right of inheritance.

DAUGHTERS' RIGHT TO PROPERTY

The Select Committee had made an important alteration in regard to the daughters' right to property. The original bill had stated that the daughter should get a share equal to half the share of the son.

In order to make it equitable and also devise the line of succession to women, they had provided that the daughter's share would be equal to that of the son.

As regards the Stridhan, it was felt that to a large extent it came for the husband and it was not proper he should not be among the other heirs. Consequently the Committee altered the position and brought the husband in line with other heirs to Stridhan.

Dr. Ambedkar repudiated the suggestion that the provisions in the bill as it had emerged from the Select Committee contained absolutely new provisions relating to joint family. The Select Committee had made no new change, he said. All that the Committee had done was to add two new Clauses (88 and 89). There dealt with the doctrine of pious obligation their purport was implicit in the "Mitakshara" doctrine of joint family but had been included expressly at the suggestion of the Patna High Court and the Bombay Bar to avoid litigation.

APPLICATION OF CODE

The Select Committee had made some changes with regard to the application of the Hindu Code. The Rao Committee's bill contained a provision that the bill should not extend to areas where the "Marumakkathayam" and "Aliyasanthanam" laws applied.

"Somehow", he said, "The Select Committee in its enthusiasm transcended, if I may say so without any disrespect, the bounds of reasonableness and came to the conclusion that there ought to be no area which was exempted from the operation of the Code. Consequently, it deleted that provision. I do not know whether it did so rightly or wrongly, that is a matter, of course, which the House will consider at a later stage.

A Voice: "Why didn't you dissent?"

Dr. Ambedkar: "I will dissent at a later stage, perhaps. I have no empty mind. I have still an open mind (laughter).

SCOPE FOR REFORMISTS

The Law Member made the following points on clauses which had aroused controversy:

Marriage and Divorce: The bill arrived at a sort of compromise between the new and the old." The bill says that if any member of the Hindu community wants to follow the orthodox system—which requires that a marriage shall not be valid unless the bride and bridegroom belong to the same 'Varna', the same caste or same sub-caste—there is nothing in this code which can prevent him from giving effect to his wishes or what he regards as his 'Dharma'. In the same way, if any Hindu, who is a reformist, does not believe in 'Varna', caste or sub-caste and chooses to marry a girl outside his 'Varna', caste or sub-caste, the law regards his marriage also as valid. There is, therefore, so far as the marriage law is concerned, no kind of imposition at all. The 'Vaidikas', the orthodox, are left free to do what they think is right according to their 'Dharma'. The reformists, who do not follow 'Dharma', but follow reason and conscience, have also been left to follow their reason and their conscience (laughter and hear, hear).

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi: Are they permitted to marry outside their religion also if they want to do so?

Dr. Ambedkar: We will have another bill for it. I do not know whether Mr. Tyagi is unmarried. If so, I will hurry up with the Bill (Loud laughter).

Mr. Tyagi: "I want to make way for others (more laughter).

Dr. Ambedkar said that as a result of the operation of the Hindu Code, there would be a competition between the old and the new.

"We hope, he said "those who are following the new path will win subsequently. (hear, hear and cheers). If they do not we are quite content to allow two systems of marriage to be operating in this country. There is no violation of 'Shastras' or 'Smriti', at all."

Monogamy, he said, was not an innovation. Coud any member point out that Hindu 'Shastras' at all times gave a Hindu husband an unfettered, unqualified right to polygamy"?

TOWARDS MONOGAMY

Even today there was in certain parts of South India a section of "Nattukottai Chettiars" who had a custom whereby a husband could not remarry without the consent of his wife, he must allot to her certain property which became her absolute property, so that if after her consent the husband who married a second wife, ill-treated her, she had a certain amount of economic competence in her own hands to lead an independent life.

Dr. Ambedkar quoted Kautilya's "Arthashastra", which considerably limited the right to marry a second wife. In India itself legislation had prescribed monogamy as a rule in "Marumakkathayam" and 'Aliyasanthanam". Similarly, with regard to recent legislation passed in Bombay, Madras and Baroda, the law enjoined monogamy. The House would therefore, see that Government were not making a very radical or revolutionary change. They had precedent for what they were doing both in the laws that had been passed in various Provinces and States in India, in the ancient Shastras and the precedent of the whole world which recognised monogamy as a most salutary principle so far as marriage was concerned. (Cheers).

A Voice: "What about Mohammedan Law?".

Dr. Ambedkar: "We shall come to Mohammedan Law when we discuss Mohammedan Law.

RIGHT OF DIVORCE

Similarly, the right of divorce was no innovation. Shudras, who formed practically 90 per cent of the total population of the Hindus as against the 10 per cent of what were called regenerate class, had customary divorce. He would ask "are you going to have the law of 90 percent of the people as the general law of this country or are you going to have the law of the 10 percent of the people imposed upon 90 per cent of them? (Cheers).

Actually, he could read out extracts from "Shastras" in support of divorce. "Whatever has been done is both just and reasonable supported by precedent not only of our "Shastras" but by the experience of the world as a whole."

CASTE OF ADOPTED BOY

The Code did not identity of caste a requisite for valid adoption. It followed the same rule that it had followed with regard to marriage. If a Brahmin wanted to adopt a Brahmin boy, he was free to do so. It a Brahmin was so enlightened as not to adopt a boy belonging to his own community (laughter), but wanted to adopt a Shudra boy, he was also permitted to do so.

HOUSE ROARS WITH LAUGHTER

Seth Govind Das: "Why is such a Brahmin considered enlightened?

The House roared with laughter as Dr. Ambedkar—himself a member of the Depressed Classes replied with a smile: "From my point of view he is certainly enlightened from your point of view he may be a very dark man, That is a matter of difference of opinion."

CODE V. CUSTOM

As regards the argument that the Code was inconsistent with customary law, Dr. Ambedkar told the House plainly, "if you adopt a Code and at the same time, permit custom to grow against the Code. There is no purpose in having a Code at all, because custom can always eat into the Code and make the code null and void."

Some of the customary adoptions were nothing else but the devising of means to keep property within two families. "In my judgment", said the Law Minister, "since we have passed the Directive Principle in the Constitution that the State should take steps not to allow property to be concentrated in the hands of one or a few, devices whereby two families merely agree to share the property and to keep it with them ought not to be tolerate (Laughter and hear, hear). Besides, there is no reason why parties who want to make a genuine adoption should not conform to the rules and regulations regarding the "Dattaka" adoption which is prescribed under the law."

COPARCENARY LAW

Resuming his speech after lunch, Dr. Ambedkar referred to Coparcenary Law. The question had been raised as to whether the bill was seeking to abolish coparcenary prescribed by the Mitakshara Law. Quoting from the eristing Coparcenary Law. Dr. Ambedkar stated that besides the Coparcenary property, a coparcener could hold vast individual properties It would not become the property of the coparcener. Their were hundreds of clerks in the Secretariat, some of them drawing over Rs. 4,000 (A voice: Do you mean clerks?)

Dr. Ambedkar: I mean the officers also. After all they are in certain ways glorified clerks. Under the Mitakshara Law, the income from learning—which was what these persons were getting—was their private earnings and property. If there was a joint family, in the true sense of the word all this income would go to the joint family for the joint maintenance of that family. When such vast properties had already been made over as private property, what would remain to comprise coparcenary property? Really very little according to his own view.

ELEMENTS OF DESTRUCTION IN IT

Again, it had been said that the coparcenary system enabled the Hindus to conserve property and to retain it and to prevent any squander-mania on the part of a member of the family The question he would like to put was this he was this trie under the existing Mitakshara Law? His own submission was "certainly not." For, under the existing law a coparcenary father had the right to alienate coparcenary property—except in cases involving immorality, the son had the right to break up the property at any time he liked and the right to create a charge on the property by incurring debts and enabling the creditor to sue for partition. Under these circumstances, could it be called a solid system which was foolproof? His own submission was that the Coparcenary Property Law as it stood today had within itself the elements of destruction.

THE ONLY CHANGE

The bill was, therefore, doing nothing very radical in stating that the shares shall be held seperately by the members in a joint family. One factor must be recognised—the distinction between a coparcener and the joint family. The bill while it would do away with coparceners maintained the joint family. The only thing it would do was to put the joint family under the Mitakshara Law on the same footing as the joint family under the Dayabhaga Law. The members of the joint family, instead of holding their rights as joint tenants will hold them as tenants in common. That was the only distinction between the existing Mitakshara Law and the future Mtakshara Law, which the bill sought to make.

WOMEN'S PROPERTY

Stating that the question of "women's property" was a very complicated subject, Dr. Ambedkar said that generally speaking it fell into two categories namely "Stridhan" and "widow's" property, or the property inherited from the male member of the family. The committee had come to the conclusion that if in certain cases women were competent and intelligent to sell and dispose of their property they must be held equally competent and fit in respect of other property. That was why the Committee adopted the rule that women should now possess absolute property right.

DAUGHTER'S SHARE

The other issue that followed was the share of the daughter. The inclusion of the daughter among the heirs was not an innovation, which was made by the Committee, he said. The only innovation related to the quantity of the share. He had examined all systems of inheritance in the world and nowhere could he find a system where the daughter was excluded from a share in property.

NOTHING REVOLUTIONARY

He hoped that the clarification which he had given on the various pomts of controversy would allay the fears of members who were not well disposed towards this measure. They should realise that this was in no sense a revolutionary measure, not even a radical measure.

He would point out to the House that one of the two members who had signed the Rau Committee's report, Mr. Gharpure, was one of the most conservative persons that he knew, politically and socially. In fact he had no hesitation in saying that Mr. Gharpure might on certain occasions find it very difficult to touch him with even a barge pole (laughter).

"I am a very conservative person (Laughter) although a progressive conservative", said Dr. Ambedkar. "I should like every one of us, particularly the conservative members, to bear in mind what the great political philosopher, Edmund Burke, who wrote a book against the French revolution, told his countrymen who were conservative, "those who want to conserve must be ready to repair". All I am asking of this House is, if you want to maintain the Hindu system, Hindu culture, Hindu society, do not hesitate to repair where repair is necessary. This bill calls for nothing more than repairing those parts of the Hindu system which have almost become dilapidated" (Loud and prolonged cheers).

AMENDMENTS.

After the Law Minister had finished his speech, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed, amidst interruptions and points of order raised by several members, moved three amendments, suggesting that the bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion by the end of 1949 or that it be recommitted to the same Select Committee, to which it had been sent before, for a further report.

The Deputy Speaker, having decided earlier that no speeches would be allowed when the amendments were being moved, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed simply moved his amendment.

The Law Minister quoted from the rules of procedure and said there were two types of motions—one which the Speaker had to put to the House and the other where the Speaker, before deciding to admit it, had to be satisfied that there were substantive and valid grounds for such a motion.

The Deputy Speaker Mr. Nantasayanam Ayyangar ruled that Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed could move his amendments. He did not want to curtail the powers of the House or of the members.

MORE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed moved three out of the four amendments standing in his name.

Twelve other amendments more or less of similar important standing in the names of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Master Nandlal, Pandit Mukut Beharilal Bhargava, Mr. Himmatsinghka, Mr. Biswanath Das and Mr. Jhun Jhuwala—all Congress Party members—were not moved some of these members were heard remarking they were "not in a position to do so".

Seth Govind Das said that this was not the proper time to bring the Hindu Code before the House. This measure should have been brought before the House after the Constitution had been passed.

Seth Govind Das said when they had recognised that India was a secular state, he expected the Law Minister to bring forward a better measure which would have benefited one and all.

THANKS TO MAHATMA.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani said that the Hindu Code sought to give women long-deferred justice. Hindu women would not have pressed for the Code if they did not feel that it benefited not only them but the entire Hindu society. Thanks to Mahatma Gandhi's influence, women in this country did not have to fight for their political rights as women of other countries had to do.

There was a whispering propaganda Mrs. Kripalani said, that the bill should be postponed till after the next general election, otherwise the Congress Party would lose votes. Was it worthy of the Congress to put forward such arguments, she asked.

She failed to understand why there was very great feeling about joint family. Most of the people she came across were anxious to get out of the joint family (Hear hear).

She thought that the men should welcome the provision enjoining monogamy, "I think the men should be happy because by this provision we are levelling up the standard of man's morality to that of woman" (Loud laughter and cheers).

The House adjourned further discussion till to-morrow.

BOMBAY TOPS IN FOOD GRAINS PROCUREMENT

Lead Of Province Being Studied By Other Governments

BY P. N. S. RAZDAN, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER RATIONING

Sir,—This is with reference to the para "Provincial Problems" under "Frankly Speaking" of the issue of 'Bombay Chronicle' of 22nd February 1949. The figures given by the Hon'ble Minister Shri Jairamdas Daulatram in the Indian Parliament about the proportions of procurement in the different Provinces do not give the correct picture and hence the inferences drawn by you are not correct. It is not known to what year the proportions quoted by the Hon'ble Minister refer. They certainly do not refer to the years 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47, which were the years during which there was full fledged control over foodgrains. 1947-48, was a year of de-control and 1948-49 has just begun. The correct figures of procurement and production for the various areas to which a reference was made by the Hon'ble Minister are given below:—

FIGURES IN THOUSAND TONS
Production

Province.	Rice.	Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Procurement.	Percentage of Procurement to Production.
1944-45					
Bombay	825	2355	3180	606	19.06
Madras	5054	2876	7930	773	9.75
C. P. & Berar	1724	1776	3500	436	12.46
Orissa	1337	138	1475	136	9.22
Assam	1883	—	1883	152	8.07
Bengal	10476	151	10627	642	6.04
Bihar	2672	1417	4089	64	1.57
1945-46					
Bombay	839	1623	2462	399	16.21
Madras	3827	2149	5976	1384	23.16
C. P. & Berar	1623	1657	3280	385	11.74
Orissa	1286	154	1440	118	8.19
1945-46					
Assam	2016	—	2016	152	7.54
Bengal	9597	120	9717	668	6.87
Bihar	2460	1265	3725	82	2.20
1946-47					
Bombay	765	1953	2718	386	14.20
Madras	4795	2556	7351	1337	18.19
C. P. & Berar	1400	1149	2549	276	10.83
Orissa	1401	155	1556	110	7.07
Assam	2026	—	2026	104	5.13
Bengal	10671	137	10808	337	3.19
Bihar	2765	1194	3959	133	3.36

These figures are taken from the Interim Report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee (1948). It is obvious from these figures that Bombay—a highly deficit Province—gave the lead to the rest of the country in procurement, just as in other matters connected with food control. For the years 1945-46 and 1946-47, the percentages for Madras are higher than those for Bombay but 1945-46 was a year of scarcity in seven districts of the Province and 1946-47 was a year of total failure of wheat. When the crop is below normtl the reduction in proportion of procurement to production is much greater than the percentage of reduction in production. This is especially so when holdings are small and the food grain crops are mostly for home consumption, as it is the case with the areas producing millets in Bombay.

PERCENTAGES OF PROCUREMENT

In comparing the percentages of procurement to production, one must remember that it is largely determined by the kind of grain i.e. whether it is a cash crop or not and also by the distribution of holdings. It will be seen from the above statement that production of rice in Madras is of the order of 50 lakh tons out of the total production of about 75 lakh tons, while in Bombay rice production is of the order of only 8 lakh tons out of a tatal production of about 30 lakh tons. Paddy is a cash crop and even in Bombay the proportion of procurement to production of rice was 21.6, 22.1, and 20.4 in the three years 1944-45, 1945-46 and 1946-47. In the surplus District of Kolaba, the proportion was as high as 45 per cent in the year 1946-47.

In the paddy growing areas no other cash crops can generally be produced and therefore paddy becomes the cash crop of the region. In the areas growing millets or wheat, cash crops like groundnut and other oil seeds, chillies, tobacco, sugarcane and cotton can be grown and hence the surpluses in the food grains, especially millets, are relatively small. It is to collect the small surpluses of the large number of small holders growing millets that the procurement system in Bombay had to be designed. In fact, the procurement of paddy is relatively so easy that no compulsory levy has been applied to paddy growing areas of Bombay Province. It is, therefore, rather unfair to a Province like Bombay where paddy forms a small proportion of total production of foodgrains to compare its percentage of procurement of all grains to the production of all grains with that in Madras or in Bengal, Orissa and Assam where paddy accounts for most of the cereal production as will be seen from the figures given above.

The figures quoted by the Hon'ble Minister for Bombay and Madras are 6.5 and 28.8 respectively. Presumably the figures for Madras refer to the proportion of the 'target' of 14 lakh tons of 'rice' procurement to the production of about 50 lakh tons of 'rice' during the current year. The correct comparison would be that of the proportions of procurement of all grains to the production of 'all' grains. Presumably the figure quoted for Bombay refers to the probable procurement during the current year which is a year of famine in Gujerat and failure of wheat crop in the rest of the Province. Even then the figure is not yet final because the actual procurement and the actual production are yet to be known for the current year.

It is necessary to reiterate the part played by Bombay in shaping the food policy of the country. It may, however, be mentioned that even today some of the Province are studying the procurement system of this Province in order to improve their own.

MUTT AND JEFF—Proving That Nothing From Nothing Leaves Nothing

By BUD FISHER

JEFF, YOU'RE SO DUMB BECAUSE YOU DON'T STUDY! WHY DON'T YOU STUDY?
THE MORE WE STUDY, THE LESS WE KNOW!
NO! THE MORE WE STUDY, THE MORE WE KNOW!
NO! THE MORE WE KNOW, THE MORE WE FORGET!
THE MORE WE FORGET, THE LESS WE KNOW!
SO THE LESS WE KNOW, THE LESS WE FORGET!
AND THE LESS WE FORGET, THE MORE WE KNOW!
SO WHY STUDY?

ABOUT PUBLIC SERVICES, BUT NOT IN PUBLIC INTEREST

MADRAS, Feb. 24 (API)—Dr. T. S.S. Rajan, Leader of the House, told the Madras Legislative Council during question-hour today that a committee of three members appointed sometime ago to suggest measures to put down corruption in Public Services had submitted its report to the Government The report would not be published in public interest.

Asked whether Government had taken any action on the report of the Committee, the Minister said Government had accepted some of the recommendations and issued orders to give effect to them. Other recommendations were still under consideration.

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